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RUBBER STAMPS
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SCHOOL MATTERS

Meeting at High School Last
Night.

PROF. SCOTT AND NEWSPAPERS

Able Addresses by People
Who Teach the Young.

Prof. Hosmer and Inspector Gen-
eral Townsend Tell of Duties
of the Teachers.

President John F. Scott presided at
the meeting of the Honolulu Teachers' Association,
held in the High School building, Emma street, last evening.
More than a hundred teachers and others were present.
At 8 o'clock Mr. H. S. Townsend, Inspector General of Schools, was introduced to the audience, during his remarks he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It has been said in one of the local papers that the purpose of this meeting is to entertain the public. Now, so far as the public is present, I sincerely hope it will be entertained, but I am not here for the purpose of entertaining. I am here to talk business, and you are here for business, I take it. It gives me great pleasure to meet with you, as you are gathered together for the purpose of completing your organization for the purpose of pursuing your courses of study in education. And I congratulate you upon your work, from which so much of pleasure and profit is to be derived.

The difficulties which the teacher has to meet in this land are greater than those met with by the teacher of any other land in Christendom. This results from the fact that the work of the teacher is more than merely conveying a certain amount of information; it is the development of moral character. It is the business of the teacher to contribute his part towards realizing all the latest possibilities locked up in the personalities of his pupils. But the school is only one factor in the product of character. Environment, society, and the home all exert their influences. But in this land the school can expect little help from any of these sources. In our land we have an abnormal percentage of the lower elements in society. This is against the development of high and strong moral character. And the home is not a strong conductor in the work of bringing out all the potential good in children.

Yet difficult as the work is, it is not less glorious. We are to build up a noble civilization here in the Pacific, where the East and the West meet. And this gives dignity and responsibility to the teacher. What or who can take his place. To meet and discharge the duties devolved upon us we need enthusiasm. And what will so increase our enthusiasm as contact with one another, and the discussion together of these subjects? We need lofty ideals. Yet how easy it is for us to fall into the notion, as we are dealing with percentage or fractions, that it is our chief duty to convey a certain amount of information on these topics! How easy it is for us to fall into the way of teaching arithmetic and geography, and drawing, instead of teaching children! We need deeper devotion. And "As iron sharpeth iron"—we need insight. In this we must get our chief results from careful, hard study. But is it not better to trust to experience for insight into our peculiar problems? 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SCRYSER CABLE

Possibility of an Attempt to Land
Without Permission.

RECIPROCITY AND PEARL HARBOR

Prof. W. D. Alexander
Furnishes Hints.

Certain Privileges Which Should
End With Abrogation
of Treaty.

MR. EDITOR:—The recently published letter by Hon. Godfrey Rhodes has called public attention to the circumstances of the concession of the Government of the United States of certain privileges in the harbor of Pearl River.

At the same time there are some writers in the United States, of whom ex-Senator Edmunds is one, who take the ground that the abrogation of the Treaty of Reciprocity would not affect the article which grants to the United States certain exclusive rights in Pearl River. The leading editorial in Harper's Weekly of the 7th inst. assumes as much.

A candid examination, however, of the Supplementary Convention ratified in November, 1887, will effectively dispose of any such preposterous claim.

In December, 1884, a supplementary convention to extend the duration of the Reciprocity Treaty for seven years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, was negotiated and duly signed by the representatives of the two governments concerned. But it seems to have been found to be difficult to secure its ratification by a vote of two-thirds of the U. S. Senate, and finally in the year 1887 the famous Pearl River article was inserted in it as an amendment, during a secret session of the Senate, at the instance of Senator Edmunds. This action might have been criticised as an invasion by the Senate of the province of the Executive. No opportunity had been afforded to the two governments concerned for mutual consultation or consideration of its wording.

Nevertheless, President Cleveland accepted the convention as it had passed the Senate, and had to be ratified in that form or not at all. Before transmitting it to his government, Hon. H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, very properly addressed a letter to Secretary Bayard, in which he made known to the Government of the United States the understanding under which the Hawaiian Government would consent to ratify the convention as amended by the Senate, and asked for an expression of the views of the United States as to the construction to be put upon the interpolated article.

In the first place, he held that the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Government over Pearl River was left untouched by the article referred to above. This point may come up again in connection with the proposal of the Scrymer cable company to lay a cable to Pearl Harbor without asking permission of the Hawaiian Government.

In the second place, he held that the privileges conveyed by the additional article would be conterminous with the Treaty of which it formed a part. As Minister Carter well said: "The only excuse for the insertion of such an article into a treaty of this nature would be its relevancy to the privileges stipulated for in the original Convention of 1875, to which this is supplementary and the duration of which this Convention is intended to limit and define."

No separate single article or part of a treaty can be held to have a continuing power apart from the rest of the treaty unless provided for in specific terms. The supplementary provisions and the original provisions which they affect, are necessarily merged into one instrument to be dealt with thenceforth as a whole.

"It could not have been expected in the Senate that Hawaii would consent to a perpetual grant of the privilege sought in return for a seven years' extension of the treaty of 1875, especially in view of the danger of a material lessening of its advantages to Hawaii by changes in the tariff laws of the United States, and it must be apparent that if any different term of duration was intended it would have been stipulated for, as it cannot be thought that the Senate had any other intent than that plainly set forth."

"Therefore the conclusion which I have reached, and which I think is the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the words of the interpolated article, is that it does not and is not intended to invade or diminish in any way the autonomous jurisdiction of Hawaii, while giving to the United States the exclusive rights of use in Pearl Harbor stipulated therein for the sole purposes stated in the article, and further that the Article II of the Convention and the privilege conveyed by it will cease and determine with the termination of the treaty of 1875 under the conditions fixed by this convention."

"I apprehend that my Government will agree with my conclusions, and that in considering the advisability of ratifying the Convention with this amendment inserted by the United States Senate, my Sovereign will doubtless be aided in coming to a favorable conclusion if it shall be found that on these questions of interpreta-

tion of the Convention the two Governments do not differ, and the Hawaiian Government will doubtless desire that their understanding, which I believe I have set forth in this note, shall be fully understood by the Government of the United States before ratifications are exchanged."

In his reply to this dispatch of Hon. H. A. P. Carter, Secretary Bayard wrote as follows: "The amendment relating to the harbor of Pearl River was adopted in its executive session by the Senate, and I have no other meaning of arriving at its intent and meaning than the words employed naturally import."

No ambiguity or obscurity in that amendment is observable, and I can discern therein no subtraction from Hawaiian Sovereignty over the harbor to which it relates, nor any language importing a longer duration for the interpolated Article II than is provided for in Article I of the Supplementary Convention.

"The limitation of my official powers does not make it competent for me in this connection to qualify, expand or explain the amendments engrafted on that Convention by the Senate, but in the present case I am unable to perceive any need for auxiliary interpretation or ground for doubt as to the plain scope and meaning thereof, and as the President desires a ratification of the Supplementary Convention in its present shape, I can see no cause for misapprehension by your Government as to the manifest effect and meaning of the amendment in question."

"I therefore trust that it will be treated as it is tendered, in simple good faith, and accepted without doubt or hesitation."

After this interchange of views as to the meaning of the convention, relying on the assurance given by Secretary Bayard, and on the honor and good faith of the United States, the Hawaiian Government ratified the Supplementary Convention, which went into effect Nov. 29, 1887. The so-called McKinley tariff, however, which went into effect Oct. 1, 1890, deprived Hawaii of nearly all the benefits for which the concession in Pearl Harbor had been granted, and that too before the convention had run three years. For certainly no one can pretend that the said grant was made in consideration of former benefits received before the Supplementary Convention had been concluded.

It is a maxim of international law that treaties "are to receive a fair and liberal interpretation, according to the intention of the contracting parties, and to be kept with the most scrupulous good faith," in the words of Chancellor Kent. Furthermore, Vattel declares that "If a treaty be ambiguous in any part of it, the party who had the power, and on whom it was peculiarly incumbent to speak clearly and plainly, ought to submit to the construction most unfavorable to him."

If then, which seems hardly possible, a controversy should arise over this article, Hawaii need not fear to leave it to the decision of any disinterested arbitrator.

Senator Frye of Maine, in the course of a debate in the United States Senate, July 2, 1894, used the following language: "I ask the Senator if he would face the nations of the earth and declare that 'notwithstanding we have deprived them of all the benefits which we gave for Pearl Harbor, we demand that the cession shall be perpetual.' Would the Senator dare to do that? . . . This Republic would be disgraced in the eyes of all civilized nations, if it undertook to stand on such ground for a single moment."

The moral to be drawn from the foregoing is this: that should the Great Republic reverse its policy of the past fifty years, reject the overtures made to it for a closer union by the little republic of Hawaii, and abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, closing American markets to that extent against its products, it could no longer claim any special privilege in Hawaii, or expect to retain a paramount influence in Hawaiian affairs.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

DARK PICTURE CRAZE.

Artist Williams Introduces the Fad With Excellent Results.

J. J. Williams has imported from America a large lot of new paper for backgrounds of photographs. The old style of dark backgrounds, so popular in America 22 years ago, has again become all the rage. Many improvements, however, have been made in the process of developing objects upon the backgrounds; and photographs recently sent out here from the east have the appearance of statuary.

Mr. Williams has a show-glass full of pictures on dark backgrounds. The effect in each case has proved more than satisfactory. It is noted that the features, especially of the face, are strongly drawn out, producing an effect that would be impossible with a light or fancy background. A picture of Mr. C. J. McCarthy's baby is a striking illustration of the power of the process. At best, however, the style is a fad. Mr. Williams explains that the paper used is exceedingly delicate and will not last without treatment more than two months.

DIED ALONE.

Consumption Claims Wm. Burns as Another of Its Victims.

About 10 a. m. Sunday morning a telephone message was received at the police station to the effect that a white man had been found dead in a room back of a lodging house known as the Commercial Saloon on Nuuanu avenue. Lieutenant Kekai and Officer Pohaku were dispatched to the scene and found matters just as stated.

In the farthest back of the rooms, on the second floor, and lying on a straw mattress on the floor, with no covering whatever, was the body of William Burns, aged about 40 years, an Englishman, who for a long time had been a sufferer from consumption.

The appearance of the body might have led one to believe that Burns had died sometime during the night, but

the story of the natives living in adjoining rooms, would seem to contradict any such possibility.

It is stated that the deceased was in his room early Saturday evening, and that he coughed and muttered for the best part of the night and morning. An old native woman avers that she heard deceased cough for the last time between the hours of 6 and 7 a. m. Deceased had been in the country for a long time, and was employed at various jobs until taken down with the malady which caused his death.

Burns had been a constant sufferer from consumption, and was sent to the Queen's Hospital twice for treatment. Consumptives being tabooed from the hospital, it was found necessary to send him away. He was then taken charge of by the British Benevolent Society, of which Mr. T. Rain Walker is president. From this organization deceased received all the care it was possible to give him, and was provided with the room in which he was found dead.

The body was prepared for burial, and after services in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating, it was interred in Nuuanu Cemetery. H. H. Williams had charge of the funeral.

THE RICHARDS CONCERT.

Grand Artistic and Financial Success.

The testimonial concert to Miss Grace Richards was the artistic success that was promised by the promoters, and the beneficiary was, no doubt, pleased with the cordial reception given her by the audience. There were 12 numbers on the program, and each one was capitally rendered by the respective artists.

Miss Richards' first number was a selection from Carmen, "Qui dei Contrabandier," for which she received hearty applause. Mr. Montague rendered Gounod's "Deo Posseste" most acceptably. A violin solo by Miss Kate McGrew was enthusiastically encored, and the performer graciously responded. Mrs. Montague-Turner rendered "Ave Maria" in a manner which demonstrated beyond question that, while her appearance in public is only at intervals, her voice has lost none of its sweetness. As was to be expected, her song was encored, notwithstanding the published wish of the cynic, who does not care for more than a little good music at a time.

The Honolulu Choral Society, which has grown so efficient under the leadership of Miss Richards, rendered a chorus by Hawley very effectively. A vocal duet by Miss McGrew and Miss Richards, and one for piano and violin by Miss Clymer and the veteran Professor Yarnley, were both encored.

Miss Jessie Reeve Axtell sang two solos, "Night in Slumber," and "La Charmante Marquerite," in a manner which showed careful training and perfect command of her rich contralto voice.

Three solos by Miss Richards, one composed and dedicated to her by Miss Clymer, were delightfully refreshing, but if there was a preference on the part of the audience it was for a German ballad, "Ungeduld," by Schubert.

The musical selection at the beginning of the concert was an intermezzo by Matt and was rendered by Miss Parmelee, piano; W. A. Love and B. L. Marx, first violins; T. H. Petrie and R. Bond, second violins; A. B. Ingalls, flute; Wray Taylor, violoncello. The accompanists for the vocal selections were Miss Hopper, Miss Parmelee and Miss Clymer.

STRANGE VOICES IN OCEAN.

Spirits of the Air Watch Over the Spray.

"We have already made several references in our columns to Captain Joshua Slocum and his solitary voyage around the world in his 13-tonner Spray," says the Yachtsman of London Dec. 17, "yet we cannot forbear another and lengthy one, moved thereto by the account of his sensations and experiences, which have been made public by the New Zealand Herald, from which we cull the following interesting paragraphs:

At first it was a novelty—my boat and I working our way across the ocean. This idea lasted for a number of days, then gradually it faded away, and I drifted on slowly, ever so slowly, into loneliness. That feeling crept steadily into my being and took possession of me. I was alone, utterly alone—a single insect clinging to a single straw in the midst of the elements—and I began to live solely in those feelings which Bayard Taylor says come only to sailors, authors, artists—to men who live with nature.

The face of a man long dead rose up before me; my memory, never more than fairly strong, now worked with a power which shocked me. The ominous, the insignificant, the great, the small, the wonderful, the commonplace, it brought before my mental vision in magical succession. It showed me pages of my history which I had so long forgotten that now, when I saw them again, they seemed to almost belong to a previous existence.

I saw the face of a child who slept without breathing. Yet the remembrance of seeing that child had not occurred to me for thirty years.

I heard all the voices of the past, laughing, crying, telling what I heard them tell in any of the many corners of the earth. I played again with schoolmates who had gone out of my life with the closing of my school days.

Songs came back which had not been sung since my fishing trips. I heard a fiddler playing a tune which I had not heard since boyhood. All these buried memories, rushing from their graves upon me, set me pondering, pondering on their mystery. What is a man's mind, which unconsciously registers every impression so wondrously?

One night, while soundly sleeping, I was summoned by a voice—the voice of a strong man—halting alongside.

"Spray, ahoy!" I sprang up. Who was it knew my boat, to hail her in mid-ocean? There was no one. But a white arch was upon the horizon; a regular

screecher was tearing up from the southwest. I took in sail, not a moment before the severest gale of my trip struck me.

It is easy enough to say these things are mere coincidences; but may they not be something else?

From Mrs. Gertz.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly make a true statement when you make any. In the first place I lived in no lane, the place I lived in is even wider than Fort street. I still believe I am the legal owner of the business Mr. Magooon has not settled yet. As to tearing up the writ I do not see why I should have done it; I merely asked for a copy of the writ Mr. Hitchcock served on me and was refused. I have not had a servant girl of my own to pack up a bundle, I only had to do this as everything was scattered around the street. As to Mr. Hitchcock's actions, I have too much respect for W. O. Smith and Marshal Brown to mention it in your paper.

ANNA GERTZ.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericksburg, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The French losses in the Madagascar campaign aggregated 7,498 men, nearly one-third of the whole French forces.

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Specialist, SIR MORRIS MACKENZIE.

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COR. FORT AND MERCHANT STS.
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconists,
And Importers of Fine Havana, Manila
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Quilts and Comforters

At Special Prices!

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

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Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.

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In Express Wagons, we have the largest stock and variety that have ever been offered in this Market, and at prices that will surprise you. Call and have a look at our ware-rooms on Queen street.

C. BREWER & Co., Ltd.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

600 W. M. Cylinder Oil.

Vacuoline Engine Oil,

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Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well.

Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited.

DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you?

DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING.
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE Co.

FOR ANNEXATION

Views of Members of United States Senate.

LETTERS TO HONOLULU MAN

Majority Will Favor Cause When Put to Vote.

But Few Oppose Though Several Decline to Express Themselves.

A Fort street business man has in his possession a package of about 30 letters, which forms a veritable gold mine of reading matter.

The letters are from United States Senators—men who will sit in the Upper House of the American Congress during President McKinley's special session.

Every one of them have to deal with the Hawaiian question, and would perhaps answer a query like this: "How will you vote on annexation?"

The last Coast mail brought the letters, and they were all written in the last days of December, 1896. Some were posted at Washington and some at the homes of Senators, having been written during the Christmas recess.

A number of the Senators do not positively commit themselves, but give out as much as that they are friendly to Hawaii and will not oppose any measure for the good of both countries.

Some came out flat-footed for annexation, and these contain the real meat of the packet. One of these is from a Southern Senator who made himself famous by a certain declaration on crowns and scepters. He says:

"....., Dec. 28, 1896.

"Dear Sir—I am firmly the friend of the people and the Republic of Hawaii, and will be ready to support any reasonable measure for annexation to the United States.

"I believe the Republic can easily sustain itself against the interference of any European or Asiatic power with the friends it has, and if I were a citizen of Hawaii I would feel great pride in making such an effort. I believe the Republic is safe against reactionary efforts, if any are ever ventured upon, to return to monarchical rule.

"No Republic founded on the principles that are the essential support of those of the United States, has ever or will be relegated to a monarchical form of government. That liberty once gained is imperishable. If Hawaii prefers to incorporate herself into the United States, for the better security and more prosperous enjoyment of these great national blessings, I will be glad to do my part in extending her a cordial welcome.

"Sincerely yours,

A second letter is from a Republican Senator of great distinction, who belongs to a New England State. He has been regarded as a staunch friend of Hawaii, but has never before expressed himself on paper. He says to his Honolulu correspondent:

"I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, and should I have an opportunity to vote for it, I shall most gladly do so.

"Yours very truly,

An old Senator of the Blue Ridge section, who has never before expressed decided views on the subject of annexation, writes a short letter to say:

"I would be perfectly willing to consent to the annexation of Hawaii to California as a county. Yours truly,

Another prominent Senator of the Northeast expresses himself in these words:

"I feel at liberty to say that, in a general way, I favor the annexation of your territory to the United States. Very truly yours,

There are few letters in the lot from Western men. But here is one that drives square at the point:

"I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States under President McKinley's administration, provided the present Government of the Islands continues to desire such annexation. Very truly yours,

Another Senator of the Middle States closes his letter with these words:

"Most of us accept the annexation of Hawaii at some future period as inevitable. Yours truly,

An old friend of Hawaii, a man who has done real service for the country in the United States, writes at length. Among other things, he says:

"I have been, as you know, greatly interested in the Hawaiian question, and am in full sympathy with the declaration of the Republican party that the question should be settled and the Islands be accepted into the full control of the United States. More than this, it would not be proper for me to say at this time. Very truly yours,

Still another man, who, so far as is known, has never expressed himself on the question, says:

"It is more than probable that I would vote in favor of annexation than otherwise.

"Yours very respectfully,

A Senator, who has heretofore said little on the question of annexation,

writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that I always have been and am now in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Very truly,

An extreme Westerner, a man wealthy and influential, thus writes: "I have for years believed in a close union between the United States and Hawaii, and if annexation is what the latter desires, then I am for annexation. Yours very truly,

Another Senator, who has had, in his career, considerable to do with foreign affairs, concludes his letter with the following words:

"I do not hesitate to say, in general terms, that I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Yours very truly,

Out of the number heard from, 11 Senators decline to commit themselves. From the general tone, two might be supposed to be not in favor of annexation. One of these is the sugar planter Senator from Louisiana. He concludes his letter by inquiring if Hawaii will support any agricultural industry save sugar. The following are fair samples of what the other nine letters contain:

"Should the matter come up, I do not at present know how I would vote. Very truly yours,

"I do not think it proper for a member of the Senate to say what he would do under certain contingencies. Very truly yours,

It may be remarked that the last letter was written by Mr. Mills' colleague from Texas in the Senate.

Some of the above letters are from recognized friends of Hawaii in the American Senate, and express no more than might be expected of them. Others, however, come from either new men or Senators who have never before expressed themselves on the question.

In the number are a few men who must be recognized as wholly new champions of the Hawaiian cause. At the same time annexation has lost no friends in the Senate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Election for Company C.—Chalenges from Co. H.

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 30, 1897. Special Orders No. 3:

Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, of which the following is a copy:

General Headquarters, Republic of Hawaii, Adjutant General's Office, HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 30th, 1897.

Special Orders No. 27:

An election will be held in the Company room, at the Drill Shed, on Friday, February 12th, A. D. 1897, at 7:30 p. m. for the election of the following officers:

One Captain, Company C, N. G. H., vice J. M. Camara, Jr., Commission expired.

One First Lieutenant, Company C, N. G. H., vice M. Costa, Commission expired.

One Second Lieutenant, Company C, N. G. H., vice S. Silva, Commission expired.

Captain John Schaefer, Adjutant 1st Regiment, N. G. H. will preside at said election.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief, (Signed) JNO. H. SOPHER, Adjutant General.

The Commander of Company C will assemble his company at the time and place above ordered.

By order of LIEUT. COL. FISHER.

(Signed) JNO. SCHAEFER, Capt. and Adjut.

Capt. Camara states the guns in the hands of his men the other night were their own. This does not alter the fact that one of the volunteer companies must drill on Saturday nights.

The third team of Company H has issued a challenge to the first and second teams of the same command for a ten-man match shoot.

On account of the annexation meeting in the drill shed tomorrow evening, there will be no drill of Company B at that time.

In a five-man scrub match between Company D and F at the butts, the volunteers captured the laurels.

Company H will meet this evening for business and drill.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Bicknell Case Wound Up—Regular Term Begins Today.

Charlotte Boyd has begun breach-of-promise proceedings against John Gandal, and on the suit bases a claim for damages in the sum of \$10,000. Plaintiff states that the agreement to marry was made on January 4, this year, and disavowed by respondent two weeks later. Both of the parties are well known young Hawaiians at Honolulu.

H. A. Widemann has filed his account of the minor children of the late C. O. Berger. He charges himself with \$433.42 and credits the same amount, leaving no balance in hand.

In the matter of H. Leonard vs. Dr. McLean, damages, it has been stipulated between the litigants that the case be heard by a jury on Monday, February 8th.

Creditors of C. Klemme, bankrupt, have proved claims to the amount of \$1269.76; and George Roedick was elected assignee. Assignee's bond was fixed at \$300.

Judge Perry has filed an order dismissing the appeal in the case of Kahl, et al. vs. Kahal, et al.

In the Republic vs. Ah Kim, opinion, fine of \$100, appeal to the Circuit Court has been perfected.

Isabella E. Davis has filed a bill for divorce from Foster A. Davis, on the ground of desertion and failure to provide.

There was little business in the higher courts Saturday, due to the light calendar, which is usual on the eve of term sittings. The most important transaction was the discharge of H. E. McIntyre and Mrs. Walker from further responsibility in the Bicknell estate matter. Messrs. Kinney & Ballou, attorneys for the petitioners, will now take steps to have a trustee appointed at Fiji, and to trans-

fer the estate to that jurisdiction. The Greig copartnership interests are now in the hands of trustees resident at Fiji.

The February term of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, Hon. A. W. Carter, Judge presiding, will open at 10 o'clock this morning. A long calendar will be presented by the prosecution, and, doubtless, most of the day will be taken up with reading it and setting cases.

On the Hawaiian jury criminal list are 12 cases. Eight of these are for selling liquor without license; two, assault and battery; one, gambling and one larceny. The Hawaiian civil list contains eight minor cases, four ejectment and an equal number assault.

The mixed jury calendar shows eight cases, none of which are of great interest.

The foreign jury criminal calendar is the longest of all. It contains 24 distinct prosecutions. Eight are for opium in possession; five, gambling; four, selling liquor without license; two, importing opium; two, assault and battery; one, vagrancy; one, morality laws; one, rescue. The A. L. Morris opium case; Henry Crane, on the charge of rescuing Pat Cullen from prison, and John Ashworth, liquor, are the most important. On the foreign civil list are actions, the most important of which are: Campbell, Marshall & Co. vs. Beattie & Harvey et al., assault; Fred Harrison vs. Republic of Hawaii, damages (two actions); Minister of Interior vs. Trustees B. P. Bishop estate et al., condemnation of land for public use; H. Leonard vs. D. McLennan, damages; J. Gundlach et al. vs. G. Lycurgus, assault; Okala Sugar Plantation Company vs. John Wilson, assault.

There are 13 cases on the jury waived calendar. All are old action, continued from former terms. The divorce calendar is unusually large, containing 20 cases.

BURGLARY COMMITTED.

Over \$200 Stolen From Ah Yau's Coffee Shop.

A neat burglary was committed sometime shortly after 2 a. m. Saturday in the coffee shop on the makai corner of King and Punchbowl streets, and over \$200 was stolen from a trunk in the proprietor's room.

The first news was communicated to police authorities by Ah Yau, the owner of the shop, who told the following story:

"I awakened at 2 a. m., as is my wont, and started downstairs to knead my bread. My trunk with over \$200 in it was under my bunk. My roommate and the man who helps me to run the shop, was sleeping in one corner of the room. When I went downstairs I closed the door behind me. At 3:30 a. m. I went back again and awakened my room-mate to do his share of the work. Upon entering the room I found my trunk gone. I reported the matter to my room-mate and we both started out in search of it."

The trunk was found later in Kawaiaho Cemetery, near Queen street.

To all appearances it had been broken open hurriedly without any pretensions to an artistic job, and the contents were gone.

The matter was put in the hands of Detective Kaapa, and later in the day Ah Kin was arrested on suspicion, he being an altogether too frequent visitor at the coffee shop.

Dinner to the Colonel.

Hon. John A. Cummings yesterday gave an afternoon dinner in honor of Col. R. H. McLean. An elaborate feast had been prepared, and was served in the manner sustaining the reputation of Mr. Cummings as an entertainer.

Guests with Colonel McLean were Captain Murray and Lieutenant Wolter of Company H, N. G. H. Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Mersberg, Thomas B. Walker, Mrs. Kalua and Miss Kalua of Wailuku, Maui, Will Vida, Mrs. Lilia Auld, Major Hospital Baker. The healths proposed were those of Colonel McLean and the host.

Chinese Konohi Today.

Chinese New Year will be appropriately observed today, tomorrow and Wednesday by sojourning citizens of the Celestial Empire. All business with the colony will be suspended. At noon today the United Chinese Society will hold a reception, to which gentlemen of every nationality are cordially invited. Lunch will be served and the Government Band will play on the front veranda of the society's quarters. Messrs. Goo Kim, Wong Kwal, Mow Chan, Lan Chong, Ho Fon and others will receive. The permission to use fireworks, under certain restrictions, will continue in effect through tonight.

Reserved Silver Issued.

Friday and Saturday the city was flooded with bright Hawaiian quarter and half-dollar pieces. They had the appearance of being new from the mint. Inquiry at the banks disclosed the fact that the bright pieces had been issued from the Treasury during the week. There they had been held in reserve since the date of coinage, 1883.

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The Advertiser article there was a mention of Dr. Sloggett having descended from an ancient Cornish family, settled at Tresloggett from earliest times. Foster's "Royal Lineage," which gives the paternal ancestry of the 120 families who descend from the blood royal of England, traces the Sloggett family back to Edward III, who was crowned in 1327. Humphrie Tresloggett, who was born in the sixteenth century, was the first of the family to take the name of Sloggett.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

"And hath made of one blood all nations of men."—The Acts, 17:26.

Men, even Christians, when they take the form of nations, practically assume that the above text is not true, or is an interpolation. But any system of sound morals, and any broad conception of Christianity must assume that all men are morally one, if not so physically, and should be bound to God, and to each other by the law of universal love.

All literature, therefore, that tends to impair the growth of love between nations, or impair the moral unity of the whole race, is harmful and immoral.

For nearly a century, the children's histories, in the United States, have made constant and soul stirring reference to the victories of the Americans over the British in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812.

The children are taught to gloat over the claim, that the "British were whipped out of sight." The historians, through fear or prejudice, have failed to tell the truth. Only of late has historical literature taken broad grounds, especially regarding the war of 1812, and dared to expose the fact, that the Americans did not formally obtain any admission of the principle, for which the war carried on, and that the Americans were anxious to obtain peace, when the great British fleets were released, by the Napoleonic peace, from the blockading of all Europe, and were free to devastate the American coast.

The best educators now insist that the children shall be told the truth, and that their minds shall no longer be inflamed with stories and pictures of carnage, and the mutual destruction between two Christian nations of the same blood. For these tend to make savages of children, and destroy that moral unity of all races, which should cover the earth with a sea of glory.

There is but one flag for all races. Its staff was raised on the heights of Jerusalem, in the twilight of "his star in the east," and by its lanyards men of all races should forever stand.

From the standpoint, it may be asked whether or not the society of the "Sons of the Revolution," and other kindred bodies, are not after all, in some conflict with the principles of universal brotherhood. They may keep alive patriotic memories and deeds, but do they not, also, keep alive the memory of events, which do no credit to the human race, in the fact that God's creatures, and professed followers, could not settle dispute without blowing each other to pieces? May not the statement be true, that "the need of inspiring patriotism, by recalling scenes of bloodshed and misery, show that mankind is still in the swaddling clothes of civilization?" If Christ were on earth, would He sign commissions for such societies? It surely is not the intention of such associations to create the feeling, but may they not do so incidentally?

We need above all things, here, "minute men" of all nations, with the resolution of those who slept on their guns in the cold of the New England winters in '76, to guard the living principles of the hour, and hold their picket line around the one great flag of Christianity which has been planted in these central seas.

THE CABINET AND THE PIGEONS.

A correspondent whose faith in human nature has been subjected to most destructive upheavals

writes to us, referring to our suggestion that the Government undertake the carrier pigeon service, and asks: "Can the Cabinet be trusted with a lot of fat pigeons?"

We reply that, under ordinary circumstances, the members of the Cabinet can be implicitly trusted. But the temptation of fat pigeons as the possible ingredients of pie might cause them to make a disastrous fall from grace. It is conceded that at times they resist the temptation to take food home, in spite of the justification by national custom, and no articles have ever been found in their felonious possession. But if the Executive building is turned into a dove cote, populous with fat birds, the temptation might cause one if not all of these good men to go wrong.

This is not the place to discuss the relative strength and weakness of the members of the Cabinet. The Attorney General might yield before the Minister of the Interior threw up the moral sponge. The Minister of the Interior might slip fat pigeons into his pocket for an evening meal, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs was not looking. The Minister of Finance, who becomes restless when the Kalakaua dollar is impaired to the extent of the one-millionth part of a cent, might secrete a few for his starving family, when the President was calling Mr. Cleveland to order.

If lascivious pigeons pervade the stately precincts of the Executive building, we believe that the members of the Cabinet will resist temptation, if they are held together by the cement of their ghostly consciences. But if temptation comes to them singly, we can only "hope for the best."

The fear of punishment is not before them, in the absence of any provision in the constitution defining their relations to birds; and the Chief Justice, with his Associates, would put such a "construction" on any law applicable as would free them from liability. Even in the event of a conviction before a just tribunal, it is certain that they would graciously pardon themselves, as they pardoned their fellow citizens who fell from grace two years ago.

BRITISH PROSPERITY.

The prosperity of the United Kingdom was greater in the year 1896 than in the previous year. While nearly every commercial interest in the United States has been fearfully depressed for several years, in spite of the claim that "it is the richest nation on earth," the British hat has been filled with the contributions of every nation, every clime. The little island, insignificant in size, still dominates the world with its commerce, and the United States cannot divide with it.

Every day people are asking Why is it so? What is the reason of it? There are reasons enough, but they do not count; only the fact convinces. The policy of Great Britain is to trade with all the world and bring its money to London. The policy of the United States is to trade with its own people and make money out of its own resources and within itself. This is a fact and not a reason. The San Francisco Chronicle said a year ago that a "protective" policy and one of foreign commerce was in conflict. That paper holds extremely high tariff views. So the trial of these two opposing theories of trade is going on before the world on a gigantic scale.

The United States sends to China annually goods to the value of \$5,000,000. Great Britain sends goods to the same country to the value of about \$70,000,000. But America is nearer to China than Great Britain. The British levy commercial tribute on all the world. The Americans lay tribute on themselves mainly.

We who are prosperous and happy under the American policy do not like these cold facts. As

business men we accept the American policy, even if some of us dislike its principles.

Still, prosperity by legislation is not as comforting as it might be, if it were sound in principle.

The American papers say that the halls of Congress are crowded with men representing every industry, who claim that they will be ruined if duties are not raised at once. A sad spectacle of a great nation whose citizens must starve if they cannot get help from somebody.

TRE WHITE LABORER.

Many of those who are in favor of annexation talk rather flippantly about the white man's capacity for laboring in the sugar cane fields. If it is really true that the white man cannot work to advantage in this field, we are confronted with a very serious proposition which endangers both annexation and reciprocity.

The policy of the United States is largely in the hands, not of farm managers or farming corporations, but in the hands of the actual tillers of the soil, the field laborers. These men hold today, with their allies, the workingmen, the supreme power in the land at the ballot box. This power increases every year. It is becoming more intelligent every year, because these small farmers are educating themselves. The foreign policy of the United States is largely in the control of these men who plow, and hoe, and reap.

When an intelligent resident of these Islands, merchant or planter, says to these toilers of America, "You cannot work in our cane fields; it is forbidden by a law of nature; only certain races can work here, and the yellow skin does the best," what is the reply of these millions of field hands of the United States? Is it not this? "Do you ask us to annex a country in the principal industry of which we cannot labor? Do you not know that on every foot of soil from Key West to Alaska we are laboring in the fields? If you will look you will see that our laws do not touch a spot on which we, the white men, cannot make a living with industry and intelligence? We boast of this; our literature is full of it. They tell us that we, the tillers of the soil, are the mainstay, the hope of the nation; that without us our civilization will soon decay. Now you ask us to annex a place where we, the white laborers, will be helpless, where we must yield up to other and Asiatic laborers that supremacy over the soil which is the mainstay of our political institutions. The men of the soil are, the political philosophers tell us, in the van of the conservative social forces. You tell us we must go to the rear and other races must take the lead. Let us hesitate before we annex a spot where the white man comes under an awful spell. You may say that the white man becomes the leader in the tropics, that the sun only withers his hand, not his brain; but remember that we, the toilers on American soil, acknowledge no leaders; we do our own thinking, for we are sovereigns. The small farmer vote of Minnesota and Wisconsin makes up the politics of those States. The small farmers', the laborers' vote on your own soil will sooner or later control your politics. There is no escape from it, unless there is despotism. Think seriously before you finally tell us that we, who control the destinies of the American Republic, must wither under your sun, if we become tillers of the soil."

Some of the most intelligent newspapers in the United States are opposing annexation on these grounds. Can we afford to admit that they are correct?

The display made on the Chinese New Year's day, by the Chinese merchants indicate that they are prosperous, and contented. They adopt themselves to our ways, and are good citizens.

Gradually they take an interest in such admirable institutions, as that conducted by the Rev. Frank Damon. The Governor of Singapore said, some years ago, "The Chinese will assimilate themselves to the communities in which they reside, if they have the chance, but the process will be a slow one." If they were even here only as contract laborers, they would never become good citizens. But many of them are here as independent merchants, and rice planters, and have a stake in the country. There is the utmost cordiality existing between them and our own merchant. The sagacity of the Chinese merchant in Canton was shown, recently, in the settlement of the affairs of a rice exporting firm. It failed for 8000 taels. At once, several of the Canton guilds, in the same line of business, fearing the effects of the failure, upon the credit of the merchants generally, made up the loss. The best merchants of the world could not do better. It is evident that their "heathenism" has a silver lining.

The Chinese in Manilla are much oppressed, but they are excellent money makers. They find the Spanish officials without any bigotry, in the way of receiving bribes.

The Japan Gazette sums up the character of the Japanese in these words: "The truth is that they are many sided, and have numerous virtues as well as glaring defects. The casual visitor admires their politeness, their artistic productions, their light-heartedness and their patriotism. The merchant deplores their commercial dishonesty, their fickleness and deceit. Both are right, but the globe trotter overlooks the defects while the resident is too apt to only remember the faults, and to ignore the good qualities." It is now quite well understood that the power which keeps the people in order, is not the constitution, but the divine origin of the Emperor. When belief in that ends, we shall see disturbances and revolutions. Belief in the divine origin is slowly passing away, but it will have political force for some time to come.

Regarding the Pearl Harbor concession to the United States, made in the extension of the Reciprocity treaty, the statement made by Prof. Alexander, which we publish in another column, clearly defines its nature. The matter was, unfortunately, not settled at the time, as clearly as it should have been, but that was not the fault of Minister Carter. He accomplished all that could be done. While governments split hairs, when it is for their interests to do so, it may be assumed that the government of the United States, under the direction of Mr. McKinley will take no technical advantage of any obscure point in the treaty, if the sugar interests here do not try to drive a close bargain. If the value of the Pearl Harbor concession is overestimated by us, it may stir up the American statesmen to treat us harshly. They know perfectly well that no other nation will, under any circumstances, take that concession, even if offered to them. They will treat us generously, if we put them on honor.

The latest advices from the Philippine islands, are, that the Spanish troops now number about 28,000 men, of which about one-third are native troops, and cannot be relied on. The Spanish troops are mainly boys, while the natives are veterans in many ways, and are used to the climate. The native insurgents number over 100,000, who use their rifles with great skill. The leaders are nearly all Chinese, Mestizos, or Chinese Spaniards, who show much skill in organization. The large number of rifles in the possession of the rebels, in-

dicates that they are getting powerful aid from some source. Perhaps the Japanese can throw some light on the subject. We know what they hope for, and it is hardly possible that they will be so high minded as to remain entirely neutral.

Judge Hart is undoubtedly right in stating that under any and all circumstances, the United States will exercise a dominant influence here. Even if they rejected overtures from us for closer union, that dominant influence would remain, but it might be used in a way to seriously injure us and destroy our commercial prosperity. If the United States desires closer relations with us, and we refuse them, it might provoke measures on their part which would put us in commercial jeopardy. We are, by this force of circumstances in the power of the United States, and we cannot help ourselves. The great danger is that a good many of our people seem to think that they can trifle with the people of the Great Republic, without suffering from it. In this, they may make a serious mistake.

While the sugar interests of the British West Indies are almost bankrupt, the sugar interests of Queensland are prosperous. Labor is as cheap in the one place as in the other. The Australian papers say that the sugar makers of Queensland are more intelligent, enterprising and economical than those of the West Indies. It is another instance of the survival of the fittest. The brain and not the hand is the great power of economy. The planters of the British West Indies have lost their grip and are now appealing to the British government for protection. As usual the unsuccessful asks that the government become a pauper's home.

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Cures Talk
"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and scrofula, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

SUCH CURES AS THIS PROVE MERIT.
"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." MRS. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY.
Wholesale Agents.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield, deceased, by the Hon. Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Fifth Circuit, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office at Kapaa, Kauai, H. I.

Dated Kapaa, Kauai, H. I., January 26th, 1897.

H. Z. AUSTIN,
Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield.
1834-4T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Newell, deceased.
The undersigned, duly appointed and qualified administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Newell, deceased, formerly of San Francisco, State of California, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims with proper vouchers if any they have against the said deceased or his estate within six months after the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Said claims and vouchers may be presented for allowance at the office of Paul Neumann, attorney of the administrator, on Merchant street, Honolulu.

JAMES A. LOW,
Administrator.
Honolulu, January 24th, 1897.
1832-4T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Kapaeahu (k), deceased, late of Lihue, Kauai, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, at my store, Lihue, Kauai. C. H. BISHOP,
Administrator.
Lihue, Kauai, Jan. 7, 1897.
1828-4T

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company will be held at the office of the company at Wailuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1897, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Secretary.
Wailuku, Maui, January 16, 1897.
1831-3W

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company, Limited, held at the company's office, in Hilo, Hawaii, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1897, the following officers were elected for the year 1897:

J. G. Serrao President
J. S. Canario Vice President
Antonio Carvalho Secretary
J. J. Furtado Treasurer
J. M. Gouveia, Sr. Auditor

The above officers constitute the Board of Directors of the said company.

(Signed) ANTONIO CARVALHO,
Secretary.
Dated at Hilo, this 18th day of January, 1897.
1831-4T

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages;
Books by wise men, tools, sages.
Papers cheap and papers dear,
If you want them order here:
UNION (S.) AGENCY,
Spreckelsville, Maui.

CHINESE HOSPITAL

Its Situation in Palama a Most Favorable One.

WILL BE OCCUPIED IN FEBRUARY

Chinese Merchants Give Handsomely.

Sum of \$6,000 Already Subscribed—Names of Superintendent and Officers.

Granting a petition from certain influential Chinese residents of the city, the Legislature at its last session passed an act setting aside for use as a hospital for Chinese exclusively, a lot just makai of the Reformatory school in Palama, with the condition that they put up a hospital building as suggested in the petition.

The Chinese merchants who had the matter in hand, and they were by no means few, set to work at once, went around to the main Chinese places of business, and soon had enough money subscribed to make the starting of the building a matter beyond question.

Among the main subscriptions were the following: Sing Chong Co., \$500; Wong Kwal and Y. Ahin, \$300 each; L. Ahlo, \$200; Wong Leong, Wing Wo Tai, Lum Chung Wa, Wing Wo Chan and Goo Kim, \$150 each; Hop Hing, \$120; Yee Wo Chan, Yuen Kee Co., Kwong Hip Lung, Kwong Sam Kee, Yet Lee Co. and Yuen Chong, \$100 each.

There were a number of others who gave a hundred dollars a very much larger number of others "no gave smaller amounts, swelling the amount to about \$6,000 which the committee in charge will soon begin to collect since the building is all but

building 28x50, which is supplied with eight windows and three doors. Like all the rest of the rooms the ceiling is very high and the color of the paint used, light and of a hue calculated to cheer rather than depress the invalids.

To the right and opening out upon the front veranda, is the superintendent's office. Back of this and to the right is the examining room and to the left a room of equal size opening into the hospital part. This will be used for the medicine.

As mentioned above the veranda runs back to the dining room and kitchen to the rear. The dining room is most happily arranged and opens into the kitchen the cement floor of which is directly on the ground. Sides and roof are of corrugated iron as a protection against danger from fire.

Only one set of stairs leads to the upper story and this is from the rear veranda just back of the medicine room.

The right half of the upper story is one large room with a door opening out towards Ewa. The other half is made up of four rooms, two on each side of a wide hallway, and designed especially for women. As in the case of the lower floor a ten-foot veranda runs the whole way round.

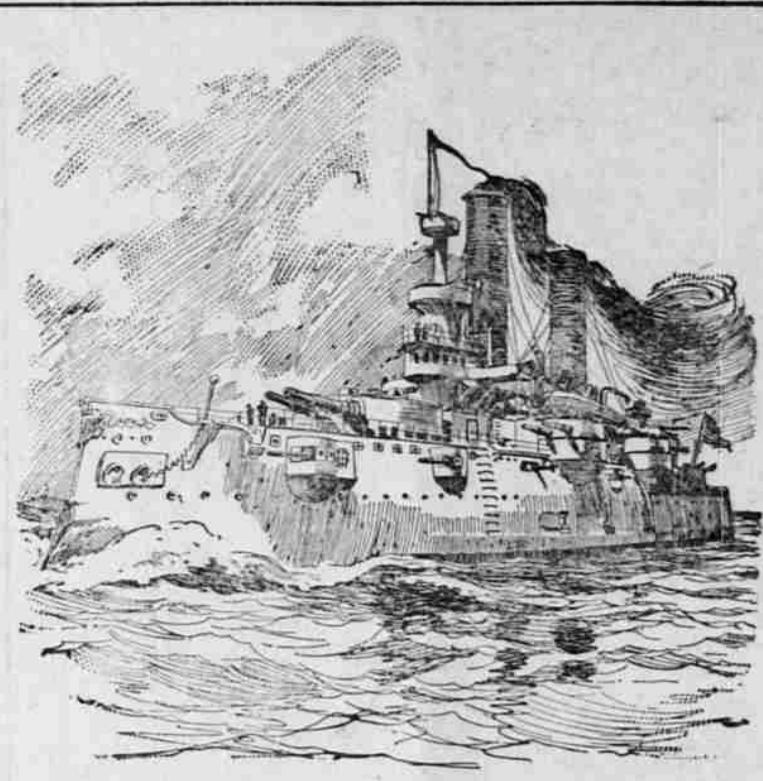
Lattice work running to the fence on both sides, shuts out the view of the rear of the hospital premises. On the left hand side and just back of this, is a cottage especially designed for patients whose relatives or friends choose to act the part of nurses. This cottage is composed of four rooms, each 17x17 and opening out upon a wide porch in front. It is built after the same style as the main building.

On a line with this and near the rear boundary of the premises, is a small one-room house for the preparation of the dead for burial.

Back of the lattice work, to the right is a house to be refitted and used for the attendants and laborers at the hospital, all of whom will of course be Chinese.

The grounds are particularly well adapted for the setting out of trees and flowering plants. Separated from the lawns to the right and left by a wide driveway, is a circle immediately in front of the main building. The center of this will be occupied by a flagpole and about it various kinds of plants will be set out. Trees will be planted on the lawns.

The hospital completed and furnished will cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000. Of this amount, \$6,000 has been subscribed and since there is now in the treasury of the Chinese Benevolent Society, \$500 to be used toward



THE SWIFT NEW BATTLESHIP IOWA.

On a recent trial trip the battleship Iowa, Uncle Sam's latest and strongest pet in the way of fighting machines, averaged 16.27 knots per hour, a knot and a quarter more than her contract calls for. She is a very formidable ship.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Cultivation of Beet Sugar in Utah and Nebraska.

Successful Establishment of the Industry on the Arid Lands of Utah.

Since writing of the beet sugar industry as developed in California, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Record has journeyed into Utah and Nebraska in search of information relative to the production of beet sugar in those States.

While riding along through the beautiful Utah Valley—the very spot which was marked on the maps of our childhood days as the "Great American Desert,"—we could not fail to be impressed with the wondrous work that irrigation has wrought. Here lies the thriving city of Lehi where are located the factories of the Utah Sugar Company.

It was a great undertaking this erection of a sugar plant in a country where beets must be exclusively raised by irrigation. Wiseacres shook their heads, but the judgment of the men who had the courage to undertake such an enterprise has been amply vindicated. Beet culture in Utah is a success, and the fact that the Lehi factory is the only sugar plant in the world using beets raised solely by means of irrigation, is in itself a matter of public interest. It marks an important development in the methods of beet culture and sugar manufacture.

The erection of the great factory at Lehi began in November, 1890. Up to date the actual number of dollars expended upon the plant is well up to the million mark, to say nothing of the untiring energy of its projectors who have from the beginning labored heart and soul with unbounded faith in the enterprise. Doubtless it is the greatest and most promising industry in the inter-mountain country, and has proved an important factor in the advancement, not only of those directly interested in the growing of beets and turning them into sugar, but of the entire community.

The question has been raised as to whether beets grown by irrigation were as rich in sugar as those cultivated in sections where rains fall in sufficient quantities to mature the crop.

We had been so impressed by the belief that beets grown by irrigation were lacking in sucrose matter that we were surprised when, in reply to our query, Mr. Thomas H. Cutler, the general manager of the Utah sugaries, stated emphatically that the idea prevalent in the minds of many people was erroneous: that any one who would take the trouble to make a careful study of the question would find that Utah, once a desert, has been entirely reclaimed by the use of irrigation; that they have never lost their crops, as long as they have snow in the mountains; their seed will germinate, and that the water supply from the mountains is not only the means of germinating the seed, but it brings down sediment from the hills which is in the nature of decayed vegetation, a natural fertilizer that has enriched the land and made it wondrously productive. Moreover, Mr. Cutler confidently asserts that irrigation does not effect either the quantity or the quality of sugar contained in the beet.

The Utah Sugar Company have 3250 acres of land devoted to beet culture which average a production of 13 tons to the acre. About 200 persons are employed in the factories and yards. Last year's output of sugar brought \$400,000.

The beets when brought from the field to the factory are first weighed and then stored in long sheds which have been made frost-proof by a double wall and a roof covered with earth. As the beets are required they are thrown into a shallow sluice-way which floats them to the point where they are needed. They are taken from this sluice-way by a wheel elevator and dropped into a washer which is a trough-shaped contrivance with revolving arms. The beets are then thrown out automatically into a bucket elevator which conveys them to the top of the building, where the cutter is located. This machine cuts the

industry in Nebraska as well as in all parts of the country, but those who are in position to know claim that the business now is in a healthier condition than ever, and on the eve of a great boom. The outlook is especially favorable in Nebraska, where a State law enacted in 1895 provides for the payment of a bounty of five-eighths of one per cent. per pound upon all sugar manufactured in the State, whether from beets, sorghum or other sugar-yielding plants, grown within its boundaries. Small as this bounty appears, it is something, and will doubtless act as an incentive to sugar producers.

The soil of Nebraska seems to be well suited to beet culture, but growers have to contend with drought or excessive rains, either condition being imminical to the successful growth of any crop. However, the claim is made that beets have been raised there, yielding 30 tons to the acre. This is not a subject for congratulation, as it signifies an abnormal size of the roots and corresponding decrease of sugar content. Beets of not more than three and one-half pounds weight are more highly esteemed by manufacturers, and indeed, it is expressly stipulated in many contracts that they shall weigh no more than that, and that they shall contain not less than 11 per cent. sugar per cent. pure.

The statistician, Licht, in Magdeburg, denies the possibility of beets ever containing more than 16 per cent sugar on an average. Nevertheless, Nebraskans claim that beets have been produced in that State containing 20 per cent sugar, which result has also been attained in some parts of California. We were not able to learn the yield per acre in connection with this statement. It is fair to assume that it was much below the average (12 to 15 tons to the acre) for such an excess of sugar means abnormal dryness of the soil, which in turn means small yield in weight, so that neither the producer nor the manufacturer gains by such an exhibit.

Despite the vicissitudes of climate with which the Nebraskans have to contend, they are very much in earnest. They have, all told, about 4,000 acres given to beet culture, and in one year produced one 500th part of the nation's supply of sugar. This does not imply small figures. It means a line of sugar barrels, placed end to end, 125 miles long, as we are informed by a statistical friend, who also tells us that the United States eats enough sugar to fill four lines of barrels placed in the same position reaching from New York to San Francisco.

The beet sugar industry is yet in its infancy in Nebraska, but it has the fostering care of the State in providing the encouragement and protection of the State University. This institution, to guard against the deterioration of seed, therefore lessening the percentage of sugar, and destroying the profit of the industry, has undertaken to grow seed; and in addition, in order to insure manufacturers the aid of skilled workers, the university gives a course of instruction in beet sugar manufacture, which also includes chemical analysis.

Altogether, there is reason in the hopefulness displayed by the beet sugar manufacturers of this Western State, and an intelligent method in the way in which they have set about the development of the new industry.

THE CHURCHES.

Sermons Preached Before Large Congregations.

Rev. J. M. Monroe preached a sermon to parents and Sunday School teachers at the Christian Church last night, upon the subject of "How Early Children May Unite with the Church."

He said that those who repudiate infant membership had probably sung too far to the other extreme.

It is a mistake to suppose that a mind must be mature before being able to accept the simple terms of the Gospel. If it were necessary for a child to understand the Westminster confession of faith, then, indeed, they would need to have almost the mental ability of a philosopher. If they must believe in total hereditary depravity, that would be barrier to children entering the church; but the Scriptures say that "these things (the Gospels) are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; that in believing ye might have life through His name." And it is as easy to accede to that as to accept Mr. Dole as President. New Testament conversions were often made on one presentation of the Gospel. It is not an intricate thing, the main facts of the Gospel.

If you do not capture the young for Christ before the age of 16, you are apt not to do it before 30. Get young people before they are absorbed in the sterner things of life, for then the chance to get their attention is gone.

Become a Christian before getting married; before getting rich, so as to make your choice in keeping with Christian principles. Settle the question of divinity first. Let the children come into the church in the golden days of youth and spend their lives in the church.

The ordinance of baptism was observed at the close of the service.

At the M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Peck delivered an interesting discourse last evening from the text, "Come Over into Macedonia and Help Us." He gave the history of the circumstances which led up to and surrounded this cry, and made local application of the lesson.

Rev. D. P. Birnie had a large congregation at the Central Union Church Sunday morning to listen to his sermon on "Temptation." The lesson was based upon the first eight verses of Luke IV, being the story of the temptation of Jesus on the mountain. There was an equally large audience in the evening.

At the morning service Donald de V. Graham sang a solo.

The proposed length of the trans-Siberian railway from Chitabinsk to Vladivostock, on the Japan Sea, is 4,547 miles, of which over one-third has been completed.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Red-gattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Seive Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Moltens, Serge, Kamingums, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Ironery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seile, Planes, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canistic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2nd best), Galvanized Copper and Iron, Steel Rail (18 and 10), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

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Stock Raiser

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Live Stock.

BREEDER OF

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LINCOLN, KAN.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy Sores.

Cures Cancerous Tumors.

Cures Ulcerated Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s, 3s, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS VENDORS

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DACE COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1799

NEW CHINESE HOSPITAL IN PALAMA.

completed and will be ready for occupancy during the latter part of February.

The following officers were elected to carry out the work in connection with the hospital: Chu Gem, president; Wong Wa Foy of the Quong Sam Kee Co., vice-president; Hong Quon of the Sing Chong Co., treasurer; L. T. Chin, clerk for J. S. Walker, secretary. The Board of Trustees consists of twenty influential Chinese of the city.

W. S. Akana, one of the most prominent Chinese physicians in the city, was elected superintendent. Associated with him in the immediate work of the hospital will be two other Chinese physicians not yet elected to their posts and a foreign physician, this probably having been decided on because of the fact that quite a number of Chinese prefer other than their own physicians.

The contract for building the hospital was given to the Oahu Lumber and Building Association and the superintendence to Kan Wing Chew. The work has been pushed along and now as hinted above the building is nearly completed. For airiness and light no building in town is any better and its slight elevation from the territory surrounding gives it a view that must be of very great advantage in an institution of its kind.

LEASE ALL RIGHT

No Delay in Starting the New Plantation.

PUMPS AND PLOWS ORDERED

Satisfactory Settlement of the McCandless Lease.

Efforts to Get Steam Plows in California—Work Will Begin Promptly.

GOOD BEGINNING.

First Hagey Club Concert Was Success.

Honolulu's Leading Singers and Donald Graham Received Ovation Last Night.

Not in years, except at the Yatman meetings, has the Y. M. C. A. held so many people as crowded into it last evening to attend the concert of the Hagey Club. Every seat was occupied, numbers of people crowded into the aisles and a full hundred stood on the landing at the top of the stairs. On the platform sat President Harrison, Secretary Robt. Scrimgeour and other officers of the club, while members of the society occupied seats near the front.

The program was excellent one. It consisted of eight numbers. The concert began at 8 and was over at 9:45. Misses McGrew and Love assisted as accompanists in the musical program. Mr. Harrison had general charge of the program.

The trouble, then arose over a lease for fifteen years of one-third of the Waipio property, made twelve years ago, to L. M. McCandless. Mr. McCandless first offered to accept a rental of \$6,000 per year for twelve years for his lease. This was amended to a proposal of this kind: Mr. McCandless agreed to expend \$600 in clearing lava-tana from the place, and then to accept \$25,000 as a full consideration for his lease. In the meantime an affidavit by Mr. Ballou was filed in the Circuit Court, which, it appears, was not clearly understood.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the plantation was held yesterday morning. Mr. McCandless sent to a stockholder a third proposal, which was accepted. It was this: The plantation's rental of land for sixty years is to be one and one-half per cent. of the total output of sugar. Mr. McCandless agreed to waive his lease for one-third of this amount, which would be one-half of one per cent. of the output. This was agreed to. At the same time Mr. Dillingham made certain pasture concessions, which removed the last barrier in the way of the lease. Upon that basis the matter was settled.

The Waipio property is quite a valuable tract. Nearly all of it is below a level of 100 feet. It is in easy range of water no matter where, on the plantation, the pumping plants may be stationed. The property as a whole is admitted by the best judges to be one of the most perfect plantation sites in the Islands. With the road all clear, everything will now go ahead.

HOMING PIGEONS.

Some Facts as to Cost Furnished an Inquirer.

MR. EDITOR:—I was much interested in your description of the carrier pigeon service and will request further light on the subject. Can you give it us?

1st.—Cost of necessary birds to establish daily service between two stations, say Honokaa, Hawaii, and Honolulu, Oahu.

2nd.—Cost and size of cotes.

3rd.—Length of time necessary to train.

4th.—Care and maintenance, etc.

In fact all outlay necessary to establish and keep up such two stations.

Yours respectfully, F. M.

Honolulu, Jan. 27, 1897.

In answer to the above the following information is given:

The cost of "fancy" birds is high. We were informed by Geo. H. Croley, 417 Sacramento street, San Francisco, who is an expert, and deals in these birds, that a pair of them costing \$4.00 would answer all purposes.

The cost of cotes would be about the same as a good chicken house, but it should be on a house top. The size will depend upon the number of birds.

The time necessary for training depends wholly on the industry of the trainer. It may be done in several weeks. The young birds are taken out to a short distance from the cote, say half a mile, and then loosened. They are then taken to the distance of a mile, then five miles, ten miles, twenty, and so on. This may be done in quick succession, or it may be carried on slowly. In training birds to fly across the channels, they should be taken out in a boat, several miles from the shore, and set free. The next time, the distance should be increased. Experience will determine the best course to pursue.

D LOST THE GUNS.

While Debating Co. C Scooped the Drill Rifles.

A funny thing happened at the drill last night which showed a defect in the present arrangement of keeping a rack of guns at the armory for drilling purposes. Both C and D, being their night to drill, were invited to come unarmed and to use the extra guns. The case worked out like this: While D was holding a short business meeting, Company C took the rifles

sue. The boat may have to make a number of trips into the channel in order to lead the birds up to very long distances.

The care and maintenance of the birds is the same as that for ordinary pigeons. But there must be special care and arrangements, so that the birds which return home shall, on entering the cote, give a signal, or enter a special room and not mix with the other birds until the messages are taken from them, so the birds destined for different places must be kept apart. As the birds require only a simple diet of peas, the cost of maintenance is nearly nominal.

One of the best books on the subject is "The breeding and training of homing pigeons," written by Louis Hoser, (Chas. F. Hoser, publisher), Germantown, Pa. This little book is for sale by Geo. H. Croley, 417 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal., price 25 cents.

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The program was excellent one. It consisted of eight numbers. The concert began at 8 and was over at 9:45. Misses McGrew and Love assisted as accompanists in the musical program. Mr. Harrison had general charge of the program.

The first number was a violin duet by Prof. Yarndley and Mr. W. A. Love, with Miss Love as accompanist. The selection was from "Petite Symphonie" by Daniela and met with great favor.

Next came an extemporaneous welcome by Mr. J. H. Kirpatrick of the Hagey Institute. He briefly outlined the history of the Hagey treatment for the liquor and tobacco habits, and made a statement of the work accomplished in Honolulu. Following this he stated the facts of the recent incorporation of the Institute under local auspices and the plans to make it permanent. He took occasion also to thank the people of Honolulu, one and all alike, for the hearty hand and assistance that had been rendered in furthering the cause.

For the next number the fine voice of Mr. Donald De V. Graham was heard in "Where're You Walk" by Handel. The vocalist displayed wonderful power with effect, and paved the way for a hearty encore. In response he rendered "Heart Aches," playing the accompaniment himself. This, if possible, was better than the first. The selection is a beautiful one—a splendid sentiment and a strain that at once appeals to everyone.

Mrs. W. W. Hall was called upon for the next number. Her well-known elocutionary powers were fully employed in Lowell's famous realistic recitation "The Courtin'". Mr. R. C. Monteagle sang very acceptably "The Palms," by Gounod, and in response to an encore, presented "Good-bye, Sweetheart." Mr. James T. Stewart, a pupil of the Institute, read the Constitution of the Hagey Club, and followed it with a bit of his own experience. He related in an interesting way his career as a drinking man, and said that, though he had been taking the Hagey treatment a week only, he no longer craved spirituous liquors. He closed a panegyric to the promoters of the Institute with an appeal to all drinking men to take the treatment.

A storm of applause greeted the presence of Mrs. Montague-Turner in the doorway, as she approved for the next number. With Miss Love as accompanist, her superb voice was heard in "Knowest Thou That Dear Land," by A. Thomas. For an encore Mrs. Turner played and sang the first stanza and the refrain of "Home, Sweet Home." The propriety of the selection and its beautiful rendition made it exceedingly impressive.

Mr. Wm. O'Halaran, a graduate from the Institute, read an appropriate poem. The audience was then treated to one of the happiest musical numbers of the program—the song "Once In a While" by Mrs. R. D. Walbridge, with violin obligato by Prof. Yarndley and Miss Love as accompanist. Mrs. Walbridge possesses an exceedingly sweet alto voice and more than pleased the large audience, in the half last night.

A reading by Mr. J. F. Brown was quite humorous and was very acceptably interpreted. Prof. Yarndley offered as a violin solo Ernest's "Elegie" which brought the splendid program to a successful close. After this there were short talks by members of the club and their friends.



MYRICK JONES, THE IRISH INFORMER.

Of the Irish informers of the past, Warner, Talbot, Pierre, Nagle and Carey were shot; Corydon had his throat cut; Pigott killed himself and Le Caron dropped dead from fear of being killed by the Nationalists. What the fate of Jones, the latest informer, will be is a matter of much speculation.

BLAKE'S ARREST

But Small Horn of Opium Found in Valise.

No Trace of Large Quantity Supposed to Have Been Landed.

For several weeks the detectives have been watching a certain combination and especially J. W. Blake who arrived in Honolulu from Vancouver, B. C., in December last, in pursuance of the Marshal's orders given after having received information from a reliable source.

The watch during the past three weeks was more vigilant than ever and the object of all this nosing around of the detectives was Blake, who has a cottage in Fowler's Yard, the place in which he has resided since his arrival in the country.

Late on the night of Tuesday, January 26th, information was communicated to David Kaapa to the effect that opium had been seen to go into the cottage No. 72, occupied by Blake. On the next day the detectives started in to shadow the place and keep even closer watch than ever on Blake who was seen to leave the cottage quite early. Strange as it may seem, he did not return and was not seen all day long.

In the evening he was seen hanging about in the vicinity of the shooting gallery and other places in the immediate vicinity on Hotel street.

A little later on he was seen to cross over to the California Wine Company where he was met by "Opium" Brown in the deep shadow of the doorway. Immediately there followed a muffled conversation of nearly three-quarters of an hour.

This finished Brown went toward Fort on the mauka side of the street while Blake crossed over and going up Nuuanu, was lost sight of in Chapman Lane.

At about 8:40 p. m., he was seen to come down Nuuanu street with Brown. The two walked to King street and over to Castle & Cooke's corner where they took a hack and drove off. That was the last seen of Blake for that night and the next day.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Thursday night he was seen to enter his cottage and just shortly before 1 a. m. Friday, Detective Kaapa stepped in and arrested him.

Upon searching the premises no opium could be found but the fact that one of the two satchels which Blake was known to be the possessor, was absent, gave the detectives some hope.

Blake was locked up and yesterday morning a warrant of search for the office of the Machin's Home was executed and the detectives started out on their mission.

John Gilberston, the old janitor, was asked if he knew of a certain satchel which Blake had left there. To this he replied in the affirmative and, going over to a trunk, took out the required article.

Upon opening this, one very large lichen nut, completely filled with opium, was found. In the opinion of the detectives this was the last of the samples which had been passed around to "retail" Chinese opium dealers. The contents of the nut gave every appearance of having been put in not more than three days ago.

“MEREDITH'S OLD COAT.”

Its Author is Heard of Through a New York Paper.

Many will remember the pleasant entertainment of "Meredith's Old Coat," given for the benefit of Kawaiahae Church on the evening of January 25, 1896. William Hilary Alderdice, the author, who, it will be remembered, had the principal part in the cast, is now in the States. The New York Press, in some stories about countersigns, prints the following about Mr. Alderdice:

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VIEWS EXPRESSED

Judge Hart on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Alas, Concurs Regarding the Sons of American Revolution.

Change the Name.

MR. EDITOR.—Having just read Professor Alexander's interesting communication to your letter of this morning's date, I would beg space for a few remarks touching the moral he draws therefrom. The Professor says: "Should the Great Republic reverse its policy of the past 50 years, reject the overtures made to it for a closer union by the little Republic of Hawaii and abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, closing American markets to that extent against its products, it could no longer claim any special privileges in Hawaii or expect to retain paramount influence in Hawaiian affairs."

May I say that, with all due consideration for the Professor's opinion, it appears a not unreasonable supposition to expect that, whether we are annexed or not, whether the Treaty of Reciprocity is abrogated or not, or whether we have closer "commercial union" or not, the dominating power and influence of the United States will always be paramount here. All the great powers of the world can read the signs of a determination on the part of the United States to brook no interference with matters Hawaiian. During the troubles of 1893, it was especially asked in the British House of Commons if any and what steps were being taken to protect British interests. The reply was that the Government felt that British interests would be well regarded by the Government at Washington!

Surely those who run can read, and there seems no question of doubt but that a thorough understanding exists that, as far as active political action is concerned, Great Britain is out of the field of Hawaiian politics. And why? Simply because the British Government recognizes what is natural to all the world, viz: That the natural trend of affairs is to keep these Islands independent, the interests of the United States requiring such condition and any interference from any source would be looked upon as a casus belli.

Under any and all circumstances the United States must and will "retain a paramount influence in Hawaii."

I am, sir, yours obediently,
CHARLES F. HART.

Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—I hope the article in this morning's paper was as interesting to all your readers as it was to me. If read rightly, there is no one here professing Christianity or brotherly love, but must own the truth is told, regarding the bitter and unreasonable feeling planted in the breasts of American children towards Britain and all things British. When I lived for a time in the States I often wondered why that feeling was so strong in the children after a lapse of so many years, and especially when I thought many of them were only one generation from every nation under the sun, and that their forefathers had no concern with the American Revolution. But take those whose ancestors did "lick the Britishers," as they put it, surely the mellowing influence of time and the mere fact of them being the victors should have buried all bitterness long ago.

While it is very hard for us at times to remember, as you say, that there is but one flag for all races, and that its staff was raised on the heights of Jerusalem, still, it is surely very easy indeed, to lay aside the hard thoughts regarding those who have offended us, more especially, if our offenders have suffered punishment for the evil they did. If Britain did overstep her rights as the parent country and developed an unusual amount of "big head"—to use your expressive American language she has had over century to watch the tremendous growth and rise of a wonderful and mighty nation which might still have owned her sway had she been careful and not blundered and taken rather more than a just share of parental authority. Is not this punishment enough? For we never quite recognize that punishment is a good thing no matter how much we may have brought it on ourselves by our misdeeds.

And now "that thou shalt see the difference of our spirit," let me tell you, in Britain there is nothing in any school book nor anything the elders tell the young people to keep up enmity towards America. It is, in fact, the other way. We are taught to look on America as a wonderful country with a wonderful people, and we certainly look on them as much nearer related to us than other white races nearer home. It is the "Land of the Free," although, now that I have been there, I have yet to learn or have explained to me where there is any more freedom than in the old country. However, that has nothing to do with the subject, and I have firmly made up my mind that we have much too warm a regard for America—even to a secret admiration for the stand she took for her liberty—in return for all the disagreeable, scurrilous untruths they tell about "land-grabbing England" as they are pleased to call it. You say it may be asked whether or not the society of the "Sons of the Revolution" and other kindred bodies are not, after all, in some conflict with the principles of universal brotherhood. Well, that is how it strikes me, but then I am born British, not "raised" under the glorious "Stars and Stripes." To me the mere name has a disagreeable sound. It suggests war and enmity, and if those professing to belong to the order are really the Christians we suppose them to be, then in the interests of all druggists and dealers, Benson Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian

suggestive of the master they profess to follow, the better for the advancement of that master's cause. You ask: "If Christ were on earth, would He sign commissions for such societies?" If he did, then the gentle teaching of peace on earth, good-will towards men, would not have the same effect it once had. Or, if he were on earth and learned that part of His temple had been used as a business meeting place for those same "Sons of the Revolution," as was the case recently, perhaps he would be tempted to do again as he did when he found the people buying and selling in the temple, when he said: "My house is a house of prayer."

But after all, perhaps the name is the worst of it, and may be a misnomer altogether, for one thing strikes me as funny—they do not seem to make it a necessity that a man's ancestor's should have fought in the Revolution. I draw my inference from the fact that one gentleman, at least, whose name appears here at reports of the meetings, is a son of a Britisher. Where, then, does his Revolutionary blood come in? for at the time America threw off Britain's yoke, his ancestors would be living at peace amongst the mountains and glens of "purl and Scotland," or, if taking part in the Revolution at all, would be fighting on Britain's side.

Let them have revolutionary societies, if they will. I see no harm in them, but do not let us connect them with Christ and his church, for there is a time and place for everything, and if peace and good will and brotherhood are to spread, the meetings of Christ in church on one day and of Revolution on another is, to say the least, confusing to the ignorant, food for thought to the intelligent and material in plenty for "the fools who come to to scoff."

I sincerely trust that your remarks in this morning's paper may help to hasten the day when "man to man the world over shall be brothers for that." And for my part, although I honestly admire Americans for their fight for liberty and its success, I love and admire them more for the little band who landed on the "wild New England shore," seeking not, as Mrs. Hemans sang—

"The wealth of seas, the spoils of war; They sought a faith's pure shrine."

ALOS.
Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to correct an inaccuracy which has crept into the mention, in your paper of this morning, of the British Benevolent Society. The British Commissioner is "ex-officio" president of that very useful institution; and the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh has been for many successive years unanimously elected vice-president and head of the Relief Committee.

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS RAIN WALKER,
Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

CHINESE RE-EVIVE.

In the Hall of Chinese United Society From 12 to 2.

Chinese New Year was celebrated by the United Chinese Society in a general reception in their hall, King street, from 12 noon to 2 p.m. yesterday. The Hawaiian Band, stationed on the balcony, furnished music during the reception.

Government officials were received first, and then followed the general public, all of whom were served to light refreshments in the large front room.

Those who received the guests on the landing were Chang Kim, Wong Wa Foy, Mow Chan, Ho Fon and others. They were afterwards presented to Goo Kim, the representative of the Chinese Empire in this country, and to Wong Kwal, the assistant Chinese Commissioner.

Among those present were: President Dole, Attorney General Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper, Minister of Finance Damon, Minister of Interior King, United States Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills, Chief Justice Judd, Commander "Hanford" of the Alert, Chilian Consul Julius Hoting, F. A. Schaefer, Dean of the Consular Corps, Wray Taylor, Henry Waterhouse, Arthur B. Wood, Virgo Jacobson, Thomas J. King, J. A. Magoon, Judge De La Vergne, Judge Perry, Judge Carter, W. C. Peacock, Andrew Brown, T. E. Cowart, Clinton G. Ballentyne, Frank L. Hoogs, Dr. Charles C. Cooper, J. F. Humburg, David Shanks, Dr. John S. McGrew, H. M. von Holt, Col. John H. Soper, C. A. Spreckels, Samuel Parker, W. F. Allen, W. R. Castle, James B. Castle, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Robert Lewers, Dr. H. W. Howard, Dr. James Harvey Raymond, Abram Stephanus Humphreys, Fred Whitney, H. M. Whitney, Jr., Captain Scribner of the Henry B. Hyde, A. Cartenberg, Bruce Cartwright, Capt. Charles Nelson of California, and many others.

At Ah Lo's.

Ah Lo, the prominent Chinese rice planter, gave his friends a rare treat in the way of a dinner yesterday in his place on the corner of Chaplain Lane and Nuuanu Avenue in celebration of Chinese New Year. The table in the back room was laden with all kinds of good things which the following named gentlemen were fortunate enough to enjoy: C. A. Spreckels, Samuel Parker, W. N. Armstrong, W. R. Castle, J. B. Castle, J. G. Spencer, W. F. Allen, Jos. Marsden, C. Bolte, H. Louisson, H. von Holt, Dr. H. V. Murray, M. D. Monsarrat, J. M. Monsarrat, H. Lose, C. G. Ballentyne, Bruce Cartwright, C. von Hamm, E. E. Bathrop, Martin Smith, G. Rodick, J. Humberg, T. P. Severin, Charles McCandless, R. W. Shingle and others.

Guilty of Contempt.

In the contempt of court proceedings against Mrs. Carrie H. Dimond yesterday, Judge Carter adjudged defendant guilty and administered a remand. The injunction stands. Mr. Dimond made no objection to his wife, seeing their child and the details of time or of her visits were fixed by counsel.

Smallpox in Japan.

Yokohama, Jan. 20.—Cases of smallpox in Yokohama are increasing in number.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING

Reports of Various Committees Most Favorable.

Law and Order League to Be Organized—Three Members to Meet New Secretary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the association hall last evening with quite a large attendance of members.

After a short meeting of the Board of Directors, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. E. A. Jones, the treasurer, reported the association in good standing financially. With all debts paid, there remains in the treasury close upon \$150. Acting Secretary Bluxome reported on matters in general pertaining to the society.

The prison work is getting along in fine shape. Reading matter is furnished the people at Oahu jail, so that they may keep posted on the doings of the world.

The Sunday evening meetings have been well attended, an average of between 55 and 60 being the result.

The Temperance Committee reported having looked carefully into the matter of good government clubs, with special reference to the "Law and Order League" already acted upon by the Y. M. C. A. A pamphlet pertaining to such an organization was received and considered. It was decided that the organization of a club in Honolulu be deferred until the arrival of the new general secretary.

Mr. Henry Wells reported the progress of the educational work of the Y. M. C. A. The members were delighted to hear that, notwithstanding the fact of this being the second term, the attendance at and interest in the work of the classes, continues. Previous experience has shown a falling away during the second term.

The following named young men were admitted to membership in the association: Walter H. Monroe, John H. Lunn, David Naano, J. Butterfield, Charles H. Rewcastle, William H. Carroll, Foster Leslie Davis, William H. Stcne, Jr., and Clifford F. White.

A committee of three was appointed to receive the new general secretary, H. C. Coleman of Marion, Ind., who is expected here on the Australia today.

A. B. Wood commented on the ability of Mr. Coleman, and recommended him most heartily to the association. Aside from his ability, he is a brilliant and finished athlete, which makes him a fit man to take charge of the physical department of the Y. M. C. A. Meeting adjourned.

POLICE SHOOT ENDED.

Lieut. Chamberlain Winner of the Medal by 9 Points.

The police shoot is at an end and Lieut. Chamberlain stands winner of the medal by 9 points. Pinehaka shot his 30 rounds yesterday and made only 12 points. Captain Fernandes scored 42 in his 10 rounds. Following are the scores made by Chamberlain and Pinehaka for the three months:

CHAMBERLAIN.

November, 1872, in 46 rounds, averaging 41.4.

December, 1872, in 21 rounds, averaging 41.3.

January, 1882, in 20 rounds, averaging 44.2.

PINEHAKA.

November, 1872, in 46 rounds, averaging 40.32.

December, 1872, in 21 rounds, averaging 40.2.

January, 1882, in 20 rounds, averaging 40.13.

Captain Fernandes bears the distinction of having made 47, the highest score during the shoot.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

Company B to Meet—Battalion Drills to be Arranged.

Captain White has decided to hold a drill of Company B this evening, despite the meeting of the Annexation Club in the Armory.

The Entertainment Committee of Company D has prepared an excellent program of music for the "High Jinks" to take place Friday evening of this week.

Private Jaoun of Company D has the refusal of the office of Ordnance Sergeant in the Barracks to succeed John T. Lund.

Colonel Fisher will arrange a series of battalion and regimental drills for the near future. The return to this order of drill will be welcomed by the military.

Arthur Harrison Gets It.

Yesterday afternoon Arthur Harrison was awarded the contract for building the big new central fire station. The contract was made out shortly after and signed. Work will begin at once.

Mr. Harrison's tender was \$27,350. Below him were F. H. Redwood, Fred Harrison, John F. Bowler and E. B. Thomas. The award was based upon the quality of stone to be used.

Guilty of Contempt.

In the contempt of court proceedings against Mrs. Carrie H. Dimond yesterday, Judge Carter adjudged defendant guilty and administered a remand. The injunction stands. Mr. Dimond made no objection to his wife, seeing their child and the details of time or of her visits were fixed by counsel.

Smallpox in Japan.

Yokohama, Jan. 20.—Cases of smallpox in Yokohama are increasing in number.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The list of advertised letters appears in this issue.

The Misses Bertlemen of Kauai left for a visit with their uncle in Honolulu, Kau on the Mauna Loa yesterday.

Two cars of lumber went down Saturday to the site of the new Oahu plantation. Three plows followed yesterday.

G. M. Boote, a recent arrival, has succeeded David Carter as manager of Spreckelsville plantation.

Mrs. J. A. Hassingher, Miss Juanita Hassingher and Miss Kate Cornwell will sail by the Australia for a visit to California.

The passengers of the Australia will be welcomed at the Hawaiian Hotel by a special dinner and dance this evening.

The sum of \$221 for the foreign missions was raised by the Kawahao Church Committee last year. The report was made Sunday.

The claim of Captain Walker for \$500 for detention in Honolulu during 1885 was settled yesterday. The Government paying him \$250.

The opium case of J. W. Blake, postponed from Jan. 29th, will come up in the police court this morning. An interesting trial is promised.

British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes will give a big ball at his home, Palama, on the night of February 4th. Some 200 people will be invited.

Brewer & Co. say in their today's ad. that they have the largest stock of express wagons ever offered in this market and at prices that will surprise you.

There were special plays on at the Chinese theaters last night, and a large number of foreigners, both ladies and gentlemen, were in attendance to catch part of the plot.

George Martin and Will Rawlins leave for Hawaii by the Kinau this morning. While away, George Martin will make an effort to break the wheel record from Hilo to the Volcano and return.

Chinatown was alive with foreign visitors last night, the largest proportion of whom were ladies, stimulated, of course, by curiosity. The firecrackers were somewhat bothersome. A bicycle party was among the crowd of visitors.

There will be a cricket match, between a team from H. B. M. S. Icarus and another from the H. C. C. Saturday, should the Icarus leave before that time the match will be arranged accordingly.

Capt. Renken, A. Buchanan, J. Coakley, W. Smith and George Lucas visited Heiau on Sunday and shot a match with an equal number of Heiau men. The former were victorious by a score of 204 to 202. It is probable a return match will be shot.

Through mistake it was stated in the article on the Chinese Hospital Saturday morning that \$1,000 would remain for the expenses of the first year. This should have been \$4,000, as can easily be seen by reference to the figures just preceding it in the article.

H. D. Johnson, for some time past Superintendent of the Postal Savings Bank, has resigned to take the position of bookkeeper in the Oahu Sugar Company. He will be succeeded in the bank by J. F. Clay, who, for the past few months has been employed in the Custom House.

Donald de V. Graham has decided to give a concert at the Hawaiian Opera House next Saturday night, when Mrs. Marguad will make her farewell appearance. It is understood that a great local favorite has consented to appear, and that the songs rendered will be in lighter vein.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rice will leave today for a two-weeks' visit to Hawaii. Their visit to the Islands at this time is in relation to the sale of the Kameo ranch property, which Mrs. Rice inherited from her father, the late C. Harris. Joseph Mendonca, the present lessee, is the prospective buyer.

A children's party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer Saturday afternoon. Tables out on the lawn and front veranda of the house prettily arranged and decorated, and 90 children enjoying themselves in the open air, made a very pretty picture. The game of "fish pond" was the main attraction of the afternoon.

There was some lively bidding at Morgan's stock and land sale Saturday. Fred Harrison bought the Kalib

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

SOME HILO NEWS

Society Matters in Coffee Metropolis.

Difficulties Among Stockholders. Happy Wedding Ceremony. Shipping Notes.

HILO, Hawaii, Jan. 27.—The circus is in town and the small boys are consequently right happy. The Montague-Faust Company pitched their tent on the Hieckel lot yesterday and gave their first performance last evening to a very good audience who were well pleased with the entertainment.

A number of friends of the Protestant-Portuguese church are interesting themselves in furthering the success of an entertainment to be given in about three weeks for the benefit of the church. The main feature of the entertainment will be a society drama, in which the best local talent available will assist. The church building is sadly in need of painting and other repairs, and Rev. Mr. Baptist is adopting these means for raising the amount necessary for the work.

Mr. John T. Mohr, the newly appointed manager for Honomu plantation, is having quite commodious house erected for himself and family.

At Hakalau Manager Ross is erecting a modern new home, which will certainly look quite pretentious when completed.

There has been considerable of a flutter amongst the officers and directors of the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company during the past week. It would appear as though stock is so evenly divided that they have succeeded in electing two presidents with a full compliment of subordinate officers for each. One faction has caused an injunction to be served on the other and there is still no adjustment of affairs. The mill begins grinding tomorrow.

A very quiet wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Porter on Sunday, the 24th inst., when Miss Grace Porter and George Watt, of Waiakea, were united in marriage. The bride is an accomplished musician and a charming young lady. She taught several terms in the schools of Hilo, where she has always won the admiration of her pupils and maintained the respect of teachers and patrons of the schools. Mr. Watt is a young man well thought of in the community and holds a position on Waiakea Plantation, where he has furnished a pretty home for his bride. Both are well and favorably known, and the best wishes of the community go with them.

A pleasant riding party comprising Mrs. Lewis, Miss Devoy, Miss Richardson, Dr. Harvey, Rev. S. J. Desha, Miss Puffar, Miss Hell and Master Coan, started from the home of Dr. Wetmore Saturday morning for Pepee Falls. The day was clear and cool and the party enjoyed several hours in the vicinity of the falls, picnicking and marvelling over Nature's beautiful falls and surrounding picturesque scenery, returning late in the afternoon.

A novel method of spending an evening in amusement was that indulged in by "the clams" on Saturday evening last at Hilo hotel, in honor of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. The splendid program, consisting of songs, dances and recitations was excellently rendered, and the "Smoking Concert" was concluded with the serving of delicious refreshments. A large crowd was present to participate in the jollity of the evening.

Mr. T. F. Lansing, of the firm of Phillips & Co., has been spending a few weeks on his coffee plantation in Oahu. He returns to Honolulu with renewed enthusiasm over coffee and carries with him a sample lot of berries of the first crop.

Mr. S. P. Plunkett, brother of Mrs. Dr. Williams, was a passenger on the bark Roderick Dhu which arrived in port Wednesday last, fourteen days from San Francisco.

J. G. Serrao is a having a stone oven built for the new bakery he contemplates opening soon.

Mrs. E. W. Barnard, of Laupahoehoe, and Miss Josie Barnard of Paiaho, are guests of Mrs. E. E. Richards.

Mrs. C. McLeannan, of Papalau, is a guest of Mrs. C. C. Kennedy at Waiakea.

Mrs. Walker, of Oahu, came overland with Miss Bergstrom this week and are at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Looibestein.

The schooner Nokomis, Roos master, left for San Francisco Sunday morning with about 16,000 bags of sugar.

The bark Annie Johnson and the bark Roderick Dhu are loading sugar this week.

Mr. B. F. Schoen, of the Hilo harness shop, returned on the Kinau from a two months' trip to the coast.

Mrs. Lyons, of Honolulu, is at the home of Senator F. S. Lyons.

Mrs. Parke is spending a few weeks at Seacowton.

The Volcano has renewed activity. On Friday evening last the display was exceedingly bright, but on Saturday and Sunday it was less active. The reflection can be seen from the hotel in the evening.

FROM KAUAI.

Various Items of Interest From Garden Island.

KEALIA, Jan. 28.—The epizooty has attacked the horses pretty generally throughout the island of Kauai, and a number of fine animals have died. The disease is subsiding now, however.

S. Kauai, tax assessor and collector for the district of Kauai, died at his residence, Waipouli, on Saturday night.

about 12 o'clock. The ceremony was very largely attended. Mr. Kauai is 62 years of age and leaves a wife and son, besides a very large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss. The Government loses a trustworthy officer. John W. Neal, of Kauai, has been appointed tax assessor and collector to succeed the late Mr. Kauai.

Capt. J. T. Blake, of Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A., is visiting his old army friend, John Toms, at Kauai.

The weather has been unusually cold, the thermometer registering 48 deg.

Saturday, 23rd, a regular Kona from the south struck the Island and did considerable damage to buildings and growing cane. The wind blew furiously for several hours. Since then the weather has been very changeable, with extremes of heat in the daytime and cold at nights. Wind at present equal to the south. Weather clear.

NEWS OF BUTLER

Warrimoo's Mate Tells an Alarming Story.

Swanhilda May Be in Hands of the Murderers—Detectives Theory.

An officer of the Warrimoo brought to Honolulu a startling report concerning murderer Butler and the Swanhilda. He says that detectives in Australia have discovered that Butler had six accomplices in his several murders, and that all of them shipped on the Swanhilda with the principal. This means that about half of the crew are the murderers.

What then may have been the fate of the Swanhilda?

I expect nothing less than that these men have murdered their Captain.



MURDERER BUTLER.

tain and shipmates are this and are now steering for some out-of-the-way coast," said the officer.

The officer said that it was established that all of the gang associated with Butler in his several crimes shipped and got away on the Swanhilda.

Everyone of them were identified by descriptions obtained at the office where they signed.

Australians had been scouring from end to end before this without a clue.

In this statement of his meeting with the Swanhilda, Captain McBreath of the steamer Taupo relates that considerable excitement prevailed among the sailors of the coal vessel as his boat approached her side. Several were crowded together on the deck and, after the second mate had gone below with Captain Fraser, demanded in quite harsh tones, what the boat wanted.

The officer of the Warrimoo ventured the opinion that these men were none other than Butler and his accomplices, huddled together, believing the steamer had been sent after them, to make a last stand.

This startling information, which came direct from Australian detectives to the Warrimoo's officer, makes the case doubly interesting; and any news by Tuesday's steamer of the Swanhilda may be all of good news.

POSSIBLE CHANGES.

New Buildings in Contemplation on Fort and King Streets.

By the Australia next Tuesday, there will arrive in Honolulu the two sons of the late James W. Austin, of Boston. These young men are heirs to valuable real estate here. Their interests include the premises occupied by E. O. Hall & Son and most of the property opposite the Gazette office, extending from the Metropoltian Market to the lane back of Chisholm's hardware shop.

The business of the young men in Honolulu will be to convey the property, perhaps by a long lease, to W. Mutch. Thereupon the latter will, as soon as possible, begin the construction of a fine business block on the tract. It will be modelled on the lines of the Waverly Block at the corner of Hotel and Bethel streets, with a fancy front.

The lot at the corner, occupied by Mr. Chisholm, is under the control of Mr. R. A. Douglas. That gentleman has planned a building for it on the lines of the purposed Campbell block to go in above it. Both of these plans await the action of the Government with respect to street widening. Mr. Douglas has agreed to accept the same number of feet in the rear on King street as are taken from the Fort street front, which would leave his lot the same size as now. This compromise may be the basis of the deal to be effected.

The meaning of all this is that a continuation of splendid stone business

blocks, extending from Chisholm's on Fort street, down to the corner and around to the premises of the Metropolitan Meat Co. on King street will be begin and perhaps finished during the present year.

Messrs. Castle & Cooke again have before them this matter of erecting a handsome and more commodious store building. The present structure is far too small to accommodate the great volume of business carried on by the concern, and the only way out of the difficulty is to build. As yet plans are but indefinitely formed. It has been decided, however, that the new building will be at least three stories high, and that it will cover the lot now occupied by the business house. In all probability the plans will soon be perfected, soon after which work will begin.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

In Germany the census is taken every five years.

Nelson was killed at Trafalgar on the 21st of October, 1805.

There are 9,742 locks and keys in the Grand Opera House, Paris.

The robin and the wren are the only birds that sing all the year.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

The French National Library has 72,000 books on the French Revolution.

Petrarch Carpent died in 1724.

England had, in 1895, 1,711 co-operative societies, with 1,414,518 members.

In Australia the growing of wheat on the share system is rapidly extending.

Liquified hydrogen is the most violent liquid. It boils at 211 degrees below zero.

Haverhill, Mass., shipped 367,000 cases of shoes in 1896, the highest number on record.

There are 70,000 workmen, exclusive of engineers and officers, at work upon the great Trans-Siberian railway.

The first newspaper is said to have been the Boston News Letter, first issued in 1704. It was a half sheet, 12x18 inches.

The first visit of pestilential fever to America was in 1702. It was brought from the West Indies to New York by trading vessels.

The first cotton mill in America was established in Beverly, Mass., in 1787. It was designed to manufacture cord and bed ticking.

No man who is intoxicated, or whose breath is even tainted with strong drink, is allowed to take his post on a train on the Grand Trunk Railway.

A strange custom prevails in Siam when a funeral is passing. The female observers take down their hair, and the men feel in their pockets for a piece of metal to place between their teeth.

All Fools' Day is two hundred years old. Brady's Clavis Calendaria, published in 1812, mentions that more than a century previous the almanac designated the first of April as "All Fools' Day."

Ex-President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, says that Japan is filled from end to end with all the apparatus of the latest civilization, down to the electric car and the international telephone.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over a billion dollars, or twice the value of all the mines put together—gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, zinc and all the rest.

The Pope has signified his intention to contribute to a fund which is being raised in England for the purpose of erecting a memorial church at Slough, Bucks, in commemoration of the conversion of King Ethelbert of England to Christianity.

The anti-vaccinations of Gloucester, England, are blamed for having caused 441 deaths. In the year 1887 the Board of Guardians voted by a majority of 2 to give up vaccination. Nine years later 2,036 persons were attacked by smallpox, and of these 217 per cent died.

The Imperial Bank of Germany was founded in 1876. It has 276 branch offices. Last year it turned over \$28,884,800. Since 1876 it has bought \$504,322,000 worth of gold.

The business in buying exchange paper in 1895 amounted to \$1,229,598,000 exclusive of foreign exchange.

The ancient Egyptians, at their grand festivals and parties of pleasure, always had a coffin placed on the table at meals, containing a mummy or a skeleton of painted wood, which was presented to each guest with this admonition: "Look upon this and enjoy yourself; for such will you become when divested of your mortal garb."

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000,000; for judiciary, \$23,000,000; for prisons and reformatories, \$12,000,000.

The revolution which has taken place in the training of girls within the past 20 years, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is almost beyond conception.

The time will soon come when a reference to "the weaker sex" will provoke a look of inquiry, a merry challenge of the speaker. If our girls keep on as they have begun, there is no telling what degree of physical prowess will be reached by the women of another generation.

California pronounced against woman suffrage at the last election by a vote of 33,000 against and 13,000 for. The vote of Idaho in favor was nearly 5,000 majority of those voting on the question. Possibly the effect of the measure, under the ruling of the supreme court that votes not cast either for or against a measure must be counted against it.

According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, President-elect McKinley will probably have two of the handsomest horses ever seen in Washington. The late Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, of Chicago, possessed as fine a stable of horses as was owned in the Windy City. It was the General's intention before his death that two magnificent brown horses, the best matched pair in his stables, should be presented to Mr. McKinley to ride behind to the Capitol on Inauguration day, in the event of his election. The General left no written will to this effect, but it is said that his daughter, Mrs. Magoun, who has come into possession of the estate, will probably carry out her father's wish and present the horses to the President-elect, and that they will take their place in the White House stable on the 4th of March.

LIQUIDATED HYDROGEN.

WE ARE SELLING

THE ULTIMATE BOIL.

WE HAVE BOILED THE HYDRANT WATER.

WE HAVE STERILIZED THE MILK.

WE HAVE STRAINED THE PLOWING MICROBE.

WE HAVE BOUGHT AND HAVE BOILED THE HYDRANT WATER.

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WE HAVE BOUGHT AND HAVE BOILED

WINTER ON MAUI

Mercury Drops Below 40
Degrees on Haleakala.

Epizooty Decreasing—La Grippe
Raging Among School
Children.

MAUI, Jan. 30.—Maui has been a very quiet island during the past week, except for a strong kona wind which has been irritating the tempers of everybody for 10 days or more.

Mannaloa Seminary has sent home between 20 and 30 girls afflicted with la grippe.

Tuesday (the 26th) was the coldest day of the season—the thermometer registered 49 degrees at 6 a. m. at Grove Ranch, Paia, and 32 degrees at Haleakala ranch dairy, just above Oiula. Frost covered the side of Haleakala.

Epizootic among horses is decreasing of late. A curious fact is that foreign-bred equines do not suffer from it.

W. G. Saffery, head luna of Haleakala ranch, broke his leg at Kihuna Kula, last night (the 29th). His horse fell into a hole.

Rev. James M. Alexander of Oakland has been visiting his relations at Hauku during the last 10 days.

A. F. Tavares has resigned his position as assistant teacher in the Kauakalua School, and departs today to accept a clerkship in the law office of Lyle A. Dickey of Honolulu.

The Clandine was late in arriving in Kahului last Wednesday, owing to delay, caused by towing up the brig Lurline from Honolulu.

The schooner Viking departed yesterday for Fanning's Island, after a cargo of guano.

The weather is warm and pleasant today. A heavy kona storm prevailed on Wednesday (the 27th).

PRONOUNCED IT SCROFULA.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Ordinary Medical Treatment Being of No Avail in the Case of Mrs. Crumb. She is Persevered to Try a Famous Remedy and is Cured.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Libbie Crumb, the respected wife of Mr. Maxon Crumb, the farmer and hop grower, who is so well known in the counties of Oneida and Madison, sends us quite an interesting statement from her home, near Bridgewater, New York. On account of the high standing of Mrs. Crumb, her communication is of importance, and may be of the greatest value to those who are or may be similarly situated. She said:

"My name is Libbie Crumb, I am 59 years old, and the wife of Maxon Crumb, a farmer and hop raiser of Oneida County. For the past 20 years I have been a sufferer with disease of the stomach due to scrofula, and I had constant dizziness and headache for the greater part of my time. I do know what brought on the scrofulous tendency. I do not think it is hereditary, as neither my father nor mother had it. All I know is that the physicians pronounced it scrofula, and several have attended me, all agreeing in their diagnoses, but their treatment gave me very little relief.

"About one year ago I was in a worse condition than I ever had reached, and so I abandoned my physicians and determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began at once to experience marked relief from their use, and only took Pink Pills three weeks, and not so many of them, either, when my headache left me, and my stomach became perfectly comfortable, and I could rest well at night, which I had not been able to do in years before. Indeed, I was cured.

"I consider that Pink Pills are the only medicine I ever took for scrofula that did me any good, and I shall always recommend them to my friends.

"I make this certificate hoping that it may be seen by someone else suffering as I was, and I declare the same to be true in every particular.

[Signed] LIBBIE CRUMB.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription, and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all, at a price which anyone could afford to pay. An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Company, Hobson Drug Company, wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice up to Jan. 31, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.
Anderson, J Albert, H
Allison, B And, J
Arnemann, C Alexander, Est C
Abey, T H
Auld, Est M Atkins, T
Amber, W B Ambrose, J
Arnemann, W H G Boyd, W W (3) Blackburn, —
Bilicke, A C Bouk, C (3)
Bennett, R (2) Bussie, L N
Brown, J E Barnes, T P
Bolster, H Brown, F A
Beard, W Beck, T C (2)
Behne, Mr Brown, J T (2)
Buchanan, W R Boyd, H P
(2) Beck, J P (2)
Berrie, T Blair, W
Baly, J B Buckman, S W
Brown, H Brush, Est
Bridges, Est Cunningham, M F
Calway, J Cosmopolitan Conklin, N
Block, C W Clarke, T C
Cross, C W Clarke, J
Carter, H L Coney, C
Carroll, J Creighton, J
Crowell, J Carroll, J E
Cunningham, J Clark, J
Campbell, J Crowningsburg, D
Cluney, J C (2) (2)
Collins, J F (2) Carter, H C
Clark, C H Clarke, G
Cowles, E Criterion Barber
Charman, G Shop
Carter, W C Clark, T
Copley, M P Clark, A W
Cook, J P Carroll, J W
Christies, T Davis, J
Davis, J M Drake, J H
Dickerson, C Doherty, —
Dixon, J Dillon, B J
Dexter, S Dunn, J J
Dawling, Mr Disa, Mr
Dunbar, — Davis, A
Duff, F Doyle, —
Degeon, M F Doering, N (2)
Erikson, A Everett, C (3)
Enegran, J Everett, E V
Foster, E P Foster, H N
Fisk, G W Fuhr, E
Fehlbehr, W (4) Ford, G
Fowler's Yard Freidenberg, G
(manager) Fuller, A
Graham, J Boyd, W Mrs
Grace, J Mrs
Gaboulin, Mr Ganson, J (2)
Goodwin, F Green, C H
Haggen, E A Goff, J W
Higgins, W J Higgins, Mr
Haw's Gallery Higgins, Mr
Hausman, J H Higgins, Mr
Hanson, H (2) Higgins, G K
Hansen, L P Holden, N E (3)
Hill, M J Holmes, S W
Hagen, M Haw's Portrait
Hugon, P H Co
Hunt, J Holt, T
Ihns, P
Johnson, C (3) Johnson, W R
Johnson, W J Jones, C D
Johnson, G W (4) Johnson, C (3)
Lee, P Jones, C D
Lafstrom, O (2) Jones, C D
Luther, M L (2) Jones, C D
Lee, F Jones, C D
Lunning, H Jones, C D
Law, J A Jones, C D
Lazarus, Mr Jones, C D
Jansen, H Jones, C D
Kinney, W A (4) Kraus, A (2)
Kraft, A (4) King, R
Kesin, M Kinney, R A
Kennedy, J P Kitt, W
Koch, T
Lieba & Coleman Lincoln Block
Lee, W Louis, P
Lunn, J H Lincoln, G W (4)
Lee, P Lanch, Mr
Lafstrom, O (2) Leonard, A
Luther, M L (2) Lixandrie, G
Lee, F Leonard, H
Lunning, H Leonard, J
Law, J A Leonard, C
Lazarus, Mr Leonard, C
Jansen, H Lewis, W
Kinney, W A (4) Mossman, R N
Murphy, F (2) Mathews, T
Marks, J Marshall, A D
Marinick, R Moore, W L
Myers, J Mitchell, J
Markle, E Morton, W
May, W G Mathews, M
Madison, J McLean, T
McCabe, A M McKenzie, D (4)
McMillan, H McMillan, W N
Medy, D McDonald, W T
McKee, J H Neat, J W
Nisius, W O'Connell, Dr P
Nicolls, W Olsen, O J
Oadt, B Perkins, L
Oliver, W H Phillips, W
Pickard, K Peterson, R
Parker, W R Patterson, A
Piggott, E Phillips, M
Phillips, M Phoenix Iron
Pickard, J W Works
Parker, W F Petters, F A
Pierce, E Pitt, I
Ray, G E (9) Rutherford, G N
Rosewarne, T Rhine, P J
Ritter, J W Rosa, H N
Revolid, J W Rohrman, H
Roy Roy (schr) Rosehill, A A
Rolland, J Stanton, Mr (3)
Stewart, J (3) Shaw, J
Schwanck, J (2) Shaw, W R
Sterling, C J (4) Smith, J H
Smyth, G Smith, G W
Smith, A F Scott, G W
Spencer, T Svartzen, S
Scott, M F Steward, C
Sheldon, H Sherin, J
Swift, H A Sawyer, C
Smith, A H Siger, R E
Sucksen, Mr Sawyer, C
Singer, L (2) Spencer, W
Schroder, G Silcock, J H
Sanford, A F Thompson, W (2)
Turner, Mr (2) Turner, G R
Thorne, W Tuck, C
Thomas, M Thomas, J P
Thomas, J F Tucker, J
Thompson, J W Thorp, F
Unna, Dr A Wright, A
Wickander, C Wallace, A
Woods, H S Williams, H
Weatherbee, J B (3) Walker, A
Wiggon, Mr Williams, J R
Wilkens, C Wright, H
Wickander, F (7) Wolters, J
West, L G Woods, J
Wallace, A



Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp diseases.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. E. C. PORTER
DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Importers, Boston, U. S. A.

Wolfe, C F (3) Wiggins, A
Warrens, T Wiley, J W
Wilson, C D (10) Young, J Younglans, J D
REGISTRY BUSINESS.
Brown, J T

LADIES.

Andrews, L. Miss Buchanan, M. A. Boyd, W. Mrs
Mrs. Bolster, Malie Belle, T. Mrs. Beckhardt, Miss
Campion, Fanny Cowan, A. Miss Clark, J. Mrs. Carpenter, H. Mrs. Cahill, Miss W. J. Davis, A. Mrs. Dodge, M. C. Mrs. Davis, M. Miss Dodge, M. C. Mrs. Davis, S. Mrs. Dodge, M. C. Mrs. French, T. Mrs. Harrison, E. Mrs. Hickland, J. Mrs. (2) Hartman, M. Mrs. Hug, T. Mrs. Hiram, Hattie Hart, M. Miss Irving, S. Mrs. James, J. Mrs. Johnson, Est. L. S. King, T. Mrs. Lewis, N. A. Mrs. Law, L. Miss (2) Leonard, A. Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Myhre, L. Mrs. Marquez, S. Mrs. Maloney, Miss Martin, E. Mrs. McKeague, R. Mrs. Odowda, T. Mrs. Poderi, B. Miss Perterson, E. Mrs. Paul, Dora Pratt, Sarah Robinson, M. Mrs. Saffery, F. Miss Spencer, Ellen Tltoomb, M. A. Miss (2) Victor, L. Miss Wilson, L. Mrs. Williams, Georgiana Wilson, J. Mrs. Willim, T. Mrs. Willin, F. Mrs. Woodward, A. Miss Young, E. Mrs. Zebrus, Rita

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertisement Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Honolulu, January 31, 1897.

Police Shoot.

The last day of the police shoot was changed from Saturday to this Monday by Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, captain of the team, for the purpose of allowing Captain Fernandes and Officer Pinehaka a chance to make up for days they have missed.

Lieutenant Chamberlain is finished, having made a score of 8,546 points in 87 days, an average of about 40 2-3 points. Fernandes has shot 86 rounds and has made 3,432 points. Even if he makes 50, he cannot catch Chamberlain.

With Pinehaka, however, it is another story. He has 3,425 points, and has only shot 84 rounds, leaving him a margin of 3. To beat Chamberlain he will have to make two 41s and one 40. Pinehaka is a good, steady shot, and will very probably win the police medal. His average is just a small fraction higher than that of Chamberlain's.

FROM THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 28, 1896.

Mr. J. George Sunter, Druggist City.

Dear George.—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would

not feel easy if I knew there was none

of this valuable Remedy in the house.

I have given it a fair test and consider

it one of the very best remedies for

croup that I have ever found. One

dose has always been sufficient, al-

though I use it freely. Any cold my

children contract yields very readily

to this medicine. I can conscientiously

recommend it for croup and colds in

children.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. E. WOLFF.

Sold by all druggists and dealers

Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the

Hawaiian Islands.

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.

References:—

Hon. H. W. Schmidt,

Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.

Telephone, 507. Waiola Ranch.

1818-2m

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896. £12,433.131.

1- Authorized Capital. £2,000,000. 2- Subscribed £2,750,000. 3- Paid up Capital. £87,500. 4- Fire Funds. £2,000,000. 5- Life and Annuity Funds. £2,000,000. 6- Total £12,433.131.

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire in Stone and Brick Buildings and in Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortune General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000.

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000.

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, January 29.

Star Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Star James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

Star Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Star Iwai, Gregory, from Hamakua.

Star Kaala, Moshier, from Puna.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Star Kaau, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Star Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, Jan. 31.

Star Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Star W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Star Lehua, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

Star Likeli, Nye, from Hawaii ports.

Star Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.

Monday, February 1.

Jap. S. S. Wakamura-Maru, Allen, from Yokohama.

Am ship C. F. Sargent, Morse, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, January 28.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco.

Star Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

Star Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kukuhale and Honokaa.

Monday, February 1.

Star Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Star Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Kekaha.

Star James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai.

Star Kaa, Moshier, for Oahu ports.

Star J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waianae.

Star Mikahala, Thompson, for Eleele and Makaweli.

Star Waialeale, Parker, for Kilanea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei.

Star J. M. Griffiths, Arey, for Port Townsend.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kapaa, per James Makee, Jan. 28.—T. Blake.

From Makaweli, per Waialeale, Jan. 28.—Hans Isenberg and 1 deck.

From Maui and Hawaii, per Star Kauai, Jan. 28.—Hon. W. G. Irwin, Sam'l Parker, Miss Wheeler, Jas. Lytton, P. A. Dase, A. Lidge, Mrs. Lidgate, L. K. McIvor, A. B. Bacheader, G. K. Wilder, S. M. Dodge, Theo Wolfe, T. F. Lansing, David Oxley, Wm. J. Smith, J. Kila, Prince Alex Salmer, G. E. Ward, J. Paakama, Master J. Winter, Dr. Stowe, W. Hitchcock, Ah Yee, C. B. King, J. Campbell, J. Batchelder, Miss Clay and 42 deck passengers.

From Maui, per Claudine, Jan. 31.—C. A. Spreckels, C. Bolte, F. M. Swany, C. B. Wells, H. P. Baldwin, J. M. Alexander, H. C. Orenden, A. T. Tavares, F. L. Zoller, J. S. Muirhead, Capt. Charles Nelson, Adj't L. M. Simonson, G. B. Schroeder, Miss C. L. Turner, W. Kaluakini, A. Haneberg, Paul Isenberg, Sr., Otto Isenberg, Akamaihili, Tong How, Awana, and 16 on deck.

From Hawaii, per Lehua, Jan. 31.—W. A. Hardy.

From Kauai, per W. G. Hall, Jan. 31.—A. S. Wilcox, F. W. Glade, A. Dreier, F. Deinert, Mrs. L. Clark, Dr. J. K. Smith, Miss J. Smith, J. J. Newcomb, H. Brack and wife, and 37 on deck.

From Yokohama, per N. Y. K. S. Wakamura-Maru, Feb. 1.—Matsumura and 100 Japanese steerage.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per Matuna Loa, Jan. 29.—Luka, G. G. Seong, Miss Rebecca Haina, R. S. Springcourt, Lot Lane, Mrs. J. K. Clark, J. Keau, Miss Minnie Ferrelle, Mrs. Hugo Kawelo, Miss Annie Kawelo, Clive Davies, C. H. Hedges, C. F. Johnson, N. Omas, Misses Bertelmann, (2), Mrs. W. P. Fennell, Miss Beard, Mr. Beard, H. Hickey and 24 on deck.

For San Francisco, per City of Peking, Jan. 29.—H. A. Isenberg, Henry Smith and wife, C. F. Fisher, George H. Stewart, Mrs. D. Renner, Judge Garroux and wife, Misses G. H. Paris and infant, Mrs. J. McLean, Captain Nelson and H. C. Orenden.

very light. The end of Kona weather was welcomed by shipping men.

At the Custom house is displayed a map of North Pacific Islands and Islands. On it is shown Necker Island, and with H. B. M. S. Champion's soundings made in 1894.

There is no more of the schooner Sarah and Eliza. The head wind of the past few days was too much for her, as she lay on the reef at Waialua. Last Friday she began to break up, and there is now nothing left of her. The loss is about \$1,000.

On the way over from Kauai, night before last, the James Makee repeatedly shipped heavy seas. Her cargo was damaged, but to what extent will not be known until a complete survey has been made. The heavy southerly swell was too much for the little boat.

The American ship C. F. Sargent, Capt. C. C. Morse, arrived at dark last evening, 58 days from Newcastle, with 2,120 tons of coal consigned to order.

Fine weather until southerly winds were met with. Near Islands for 10 days.

It is a happy arrangement that, all through the year, the Australis will arrive from San Francisco two days prior to the sailing of one or the other of the steamers from the south for the same port. Thus, the Australis will arrive next Tuesday, and the Alameda, will sail Thursday, two days after for San Francisco.

A rough trip down was reported by the Kinau, which arrived at 4:30 yesterday afternoon from Maui and Hawaii. Could take no freight at Makakona, the sea having a clear sweep into that port. Rough all along Hamakua coast. The Likeli made two trips around there from Hilo to take freight, but had to put back. She was left at Hamakua, waiting for the wind to change.

Early yesterday morning the steamer Wakamura-Maru, Captain J. F. Allen, arrived in port, 13 days from Yokohama, having left there January 20th. She brought 100 Japanese steerage passengers, half of whom are contract laborers, and 293 tons of Japanese merchandise for Honolulu. After a temporary quarantine, which lasted until the passengers could be removed, the vessel began discharging. She will sail sometime tomorrow for Seattle.

METEORLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 1897.

(From Observations Made by the Weather Bureau)

Average temperature, mean of 3 daily observations, 69.7°; normal for January, 70°; average daily minimum, 65.1°; average maximum, 78.2°; lowest minimum, 54° on January 28 (in some localities as low as 52°); highest maximum, 81° (repeatedly about the 15th); lowest daily average, 65.7° on January 22; highest daily average, 73.3° on January 18.

Average height of barometer, 30.04 inches; normal, 30.015; average daily range, 0.091; lowest record, 29.76 on January 20; highest, 30.21 on January 31; low pressure periods, about the 23d; high pressure periods, about the 8th and 21st; morning minimum (average), 30.022 at 3:42; morning maximum, 30.096 at 9:40; afternoon minimum, 29.99 at 2:44; evening maximum, 30.068 at 10:10.

Average relative humidity, mean of daily observations at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 71.1 per cent; normal, 75 per cent; absolute humidity, 5.8 grains per cubic foot, ranging from 4.8 on the 22d to 7.1 on the 5th.

Total rainfall, 2.70, including 1.17 in which it really fell on the morning of December 31; normal, 2.25; maximum in one day, besides that already mentioned, 0.82 on January 30. Rain days, 12; heavy rain January 4, 5, 13, 16, 26, 28, 30 and 31.

Cloudiness, 39 per cent; normal, 46 per cent; days marked fine, 14.

Wind, average; northeast trade, 10 days only, mostly between the 9th and 19th of the month. Strong about the 16th and 18th; after the 19th wind was mostly from the southwest. Kona storm on the 23d, attended in Honolulu, with only a few showers. No electrical disturbance.

Will Sail Thursday.

The following persons are booked at the office of Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to sail by the Alameda on Thursday for the Coast: R. H. Collier, William Fisher, J. E. Miller and wife, J. M. Alexander, G. H. Umhoe, Mrs. P. Umhoe, Eugene P. Sullivan, B. V. Hoover, C. B. Gray, W. C. Peacock, wife and child, Mrs. Theo. Hoffman, L. A. Thurston and wife, Mrs. G. H. Paris and infant, Mrs. J. McLean, Captain Nelson and H. C. Orenden.

METEORLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DIED.

SMITH.—Edward Nathan, aged 5 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, in Honolulu, Saturday, January 28, 1897.

MARRIED.

WATT-PORTER.—In Hilo, Hawaii, on Jan. 24, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Geo. Watt and Miss Grace Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Porter, of Hilo.

DIED.

BENT.—At Maternity Home, Honolulu, January 29, 1897, to the wife of David Bent, a son.

NILSON.—In this city, January 30, 1897, at 7:30 and 7:35 p. m., respectively, to the wife of H. Nilson, twins, boy and girl.

DEPARTURES.

Australia this morning.

Expert examination showed that the damage to the Maka's sugar from water will not exceed \$20.

Vessels at Hilo are, the Annie Johnson and the Rhoderick Dhu. Both will take sugar cargoes for the Coast.

All the Chinese brought by the Peking were landed in quarantine yesterday. Of the 188 arrivals, 183 have contracted.

Trades started in again yesterday morning, though the wind was all day

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal. Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or giving directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

BY AUTHORITY.

William Henry Rice, Jr., Esq., has this day been appointed Executive Inspector of Animals for the Island of Kauai, vice S. N. Hundley, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 26, 1897. 1826-94T

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Anuha of Punaluu and Hanua Koolauoa, Oahu, to William R. Castle, Trustee of Honolulu, dated November 3, 1892, recorded Liber 139, page 274, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit:

Non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, January 15, 1897.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee, Mortgagee.

1830-4W

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of Nee Lee of Honolulu.

Notice of petition of Bankrupt for discharge.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Nee Lee of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all his debts.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1897, in Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, at 10 a. m. of that day, at Chambers, be, and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. Dated February 1, 1897. 1834-31T

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

B. Shimizu, Plaintiff, vs. H. Hamanaka, Defendant. Assumpst.

F. W. Hardy, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Fences for the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice A. F. Tavares, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 27, 1897. 1833-3T

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

F. W. Hardy, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Fences for the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice A. F. Tavares, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 26, 1897. 1833-3T

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

JOHN W. NEAL has this day been appointed Deputy Assessor and Collector for the District of Kawahau, Island of Kauai, vice S. Kau, deceased.

J. K. FARLEY, Assessor 4th Division.

Approved:

S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, January 27th, 1897. 1833-3T

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

S. W. KEKUEWA, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 23, 1897. 1832-2T

NOTICE TO PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

S. W. KEKUEWA, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 23, 1897. 1832-2T

NOTICE TO PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

JOHN W. NEAL has this day been appointed Deputy Assessor and Collector for the District of Kawahau, Island of Kauai, vice S. Kau, deceased.

J. K. FARLEY, Assessor 4th Division.

Approved:

S. M.